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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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*M.L. CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4556	L. Vibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
*M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th "
*M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5193	C. Gadd	24th "
*M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

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Bombay, 27th August, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

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MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,586 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st September, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 6th Sep., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

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Applications must reach the PRESIDENT of the Club Committee, Ootacamund, by 1st October, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for building a platform and road at Dadar Station.
Articles of contract, specification, schedule of quantities and plans may be seen and copied in the office of the undersigned.
Tenders must be written in English, sealed and submitted to the undersigned before gun fire on the 3rd September, 1898.
The undersigned does not bind himself to recommend the lowest or any tender.

M. S. WOLFF,
Acting Resident Engineer.
Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th August, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN BOMBAY
FOR
DRUGS,
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REQUISITES,
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With fair hair can prevent it from becoming darker, and can also ensure its remaining well in curl by using

"BLONDE"

A simple Hair Wash, containing no Lead, Sulphur, or Peroxide whatever—Re. 1-4 per pint bottle.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the Contracts for the Manufacture and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from the 1st April 1899:—
2. Tenders may be made for—
[a] the monopoly of manufacture and sale under the Bombay minimum guarantee system now in force in the said areas, or
[b] the manufacture and monopoly of supply to retail vendors under the Madras contract distillery system.
3. The duration of any Contract will be fixed at the discretion and under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad. Full particulars of the other conditions under which tenders may be made, and under which the contracts will be granted, can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.
4. No Tenders will be received after noon on the fifteenth day of October, 1898.
5. The Contract areas are as follows:—
[a] ELLICHPUR DISTILLERY AREA.
ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.—2,6123 square miles with a population at the last census of 35,798.
AMRAOTI DISTRICT.—2,759 square miles, population 655,645.
NOTE.—As regards this area, tenderers may offer for the contract under either or both systems for the Ellichpur district alone, or for the Amraoti district alone, or for the whole of the Ellichpur distillery area, which includes both the Ellichpur and the Amraoti districts.
[b] AKOLA DISTILLERY AREA.
AKOLA DISTRICT.—2,659 square miles, population 574,782.
MALKAPUR TALUK [OF THE BULDANA DISTRICT].—791 square miles, population 177,877.

W. HASTINGS, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

BOOKS
"to compare the cream of Human Thought and Knowledge."
PRICE Ans. 8 EACH.
The thousand best songs in the world selected and arranged. By E. W. COLE.
The funniest song book in the world. By E. W. COLE
The thousand best poems in the world (1st series).
The thousand best poems in the world (2nd series).

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
DISCOUNT BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINAL ENTRIES Poona Races, and SECOND ENTRIES Poona Steeplechases CLOSE on 1st September, at 7 P.M.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for Cotton Spinning Mill, at Pulgaon. Applicants with experience of Spinning preferred. Good Salary. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to Mr. KRISHNA RAO PHATAK, Director, Sub-Committee, Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

FRESH STOCK of Toilet Sets for Washing Table very pretty designs, Large Size Ewer and basin Prices Cheap. Disappointed Customers apply SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, Bombay, SPECIAL SPEED CLASS for 3 months from 1st September next for intending candidates for the Examination to be held in December Rs. 20 for the whole term. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE, Bombay. The III Speed Examination at rates varying from 60 to 150 words a minute will be held in December next by the Committee appointed by ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, London. Applications received by the PRINCIPAL up to 15th November only.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee, in case of breakage a new one is replaced free, No. 1, Rs. 4: No. 3, Rs. 5,—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Turrimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-4, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS SOLD at 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, have uncommon Flavour, and are Specially adapted for mixing with Cheap Inferior Teas sold in Bombay to improve their Flavour.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUE and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All House comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGLISHMAN shortly visiting France, Germany and England is willing to represent India Manufacturers desirous of opening up Business in Europe. Apply F. H. B. care of this office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera Is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 20), and Saddle (Rs. 10), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 3 CASES SHIRTING PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Lachminarain Suruj Pershad, of Cawnpore.

Ex s s Arabia.
F W C Bombay, 56331-33—3 cases 176 pieces fancy cotton shirting prints.

SALE OF ONE CASE WHITE PLUMETIF JACCONET INSERTIONS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Mr. SARDARAM NEHALCHUND.
WFDG 3347—1 case 150 pieces White Plumetif Jacconet Insertions 40-1."

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following—
19 cases Kangra Valley broken tea.
16 " Pekoe dust.
250 Sets of best Egyptian Healds 15-40s yarn of different sizes and counts and varnished three times.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mowjee Kessowjee, ex s.s. Africa.
1199 M.K. 7696-7704—9 bales blue packing paper.
1200 M K 7716-24—9 " " "
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Luckmidas Damodher and Khimjee Chatoorbhooj—
B 289 L D 923-29—2 cases, each 18 pieces silk stripe coating, 49-30 inch.
B 590 L D-375—1 case 12 pieces 54-56" fancy worsteds.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mathuradas Liladher—
1931 S G M 91, 2295—3 cases silk bordered dhotees.
On account of the underwriters—
F S & Co. 50-51, 59-60, 62-70, 77-85, 90—9 bales grey yarn No. 3Cs.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 grey Arab horse 14-36, years old, going in harness.
1 dog-cart.
1 Lady's and 1 Gent's pneumatic bicycles
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Cooverbai Manocherjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m., household furniture, such as blackwood round and camp tables, arm and without arm chairs, ward-robes, one double cot, one Chubb's safe on stand, massinette, sewing, hanging vase lamps, earthen jars, copper and brass utensils, silk cloths, etc.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR BRANDIES, WHISKIES, WINES, ALES, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following wines, spirits, ales, etc., to close the consignments—

67	cases	brandy cognac
52	"	" old
16	"	" flasks
13	"	" Australian
17	"	" Royal
45	"	" 3 stars pints
6	"	" whisky
41	"	" Royal scotch
28	"	" highland
9	"	" royal highland
12	"	" glenlivet
23	"	" old Irish
15	"	
27	rod cases gin	
34	cases port quarts and pints	
22	"	invalid
12	"	marsala
6	"	champagne
10	"	breakfast claret quarts and pints
7	"	burgandy
15	"	pilsener beer
39	"	light bitter ale
23	"	Guinness's stout quarts and pints

These choice wines and spirits are being sold off to close accounts, and will be put up in small lots to suit all purchasers, so that a rare chance is afforded to all to secure their supplies

SALE OF COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 31st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the time and place below mentioned by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.
At Tank Street or Soorti Moholla at 2 p.m.
1 lot loose cotton about 6 candies.
At Bellasis Road close to the Government Medical Stores at 2-30 p.m.
1 lot loose cotton about 12 candies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officers' quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, plated-ware, a rich-toned sbonid square grand piano by Schiedmayer and Sohene in excellent order, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, lamps, pictures, etc., the property of G. ASTWICK, Esq., proceeding to England. Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 6TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gurseondass Hurgowandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nursingrao Sayeboo Vaduala, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1895, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3222, 3963, 3965, new No. 10081, old Survey No. , and new Survey No. 6183, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward E. No. 1017, Street No. 60 to 64, all which premises are situate on the south side of the sixth Kamatipura Street without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the Public Road of Kamatipura Bazaar, on the west by the property of Lingu Ramdu Booda, on the north by said sixth Kamatipura Street, and on the south by a Sweepers' passage, and are now in the occupation of the said Nursingrao Seyeboo Vaduala.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon near Nabob's Tank on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m. the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. G. Pereira, consisting of carved blackwood sofas, chairs, teapoys, chiffoniers ladies writing desk, clothes press, worktable, glassware, plated ware and crockery, square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, hand sewing machine, pictures, clock, table ornaments, fish pond, gold jewellery consisting of brooches, earrings, ruby and diamond rings, string of 179 fine pearls and lockets, table linen, books, &c.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at theBritannia Mills, Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thaker Bhimjee Mooljee—
About 4,650 cotton bale wrappers and hoops.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plate and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of J. R TOOLE, Esq.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—
by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Esabhoy Cadersbhoy Savai of Sootar Chawl—
12 cases pink papers
On account and risk of Hubtoola Adumji of Sootar Chawl—
9 cases cotton boot web
On account and risk of Hasum Rahimtoola—
770—1 case 42 pcs W Lappets, 27 1-2 22" by 30-32 yds
804—1 " 35 pcs silk spot, 26 1-2 27" by 30-32 yds
On account and risk of Mahomedali Mooajee—
1 case 12 pcs cotton velvet
By order of the concerned—
2 cases each 120 pcs nails sample pieces
1 " colored checks doria
3 " white flannel
2 " white duck
2 bales country made towels Nos. 120, 1500
5 doz woollen shawls of different colours.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, DEFACED STAMPS, PRINTED FORMS, COPYPRESS, COUNTRY SAFE, OLD TENTS, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th August, 1898, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book-packets, parcels, etc., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, jacket, defaced stamps, cigarette cards, sample clothes, etc.
Also by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Essoofally Bhaimiya Hora, formerly traded as Bhaimiya Ibrahim, and insolvent, consisting of country iron safe, empty Mehta boxes, old watch, mattress, pillows, etc.
Also in re Sheik Chand Shaikh Khuman, an insolvent, consisting of old and taken tents.
Also in re Ardeshir Cowasjee Khambatta, an insolvent, consisting of copying press, table, printed forms and labels, empty oil drums and boxes, planking, screen frames, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that BUYERS of MINERAL WATER APPARATUS and ACCESSORIES have had goods not of our make sent to them in execution of their orders given under the impression that they would be filled entirely with our manufactures. We, therefore, take this opportunity of warning purchasers that our

ONLY APPOINTED AGENTS

in India are Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta, and that no other Firm has ever been our appointed Agents in India.
In ordering our goods through Commission Agents, Merchants, etc., buyers must specify that the same are to be procured from us only, and to see on arrival that all articles and the packages containing them bear our name. The safest way, however, to secure the faithful execution of Indents is to send to us direct or through our appointed agents, Messrs S. FITZE & Co., who hold stocks for all the usual spare parts, Soluble Essences, etc.
We much regret the necessity of this notice, but we feel that we must impress upon our patrons the fact that substitution of what we consider inferior native made goods has been made in many cases when buyers have ordered through certain commission houses expecting to receive our goods.

BARNETT & FOSTER,
"Niagara Works," Eagle Wharf Road, London, N., June 1st, 1898.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, to OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 30,00,000 (thirty lakhs) on the security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.
2. The Debentures will be for a currency of (19) nineteen years from the 1st December, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year.
3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B. C.) of 1888.
4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.
5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 30,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday, the 29th August 1898.
6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1898-99."
7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal debentures, currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.
8. When a Tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 1 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.
9. The earnest deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.
10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but not in any fractions of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which a deposit is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as null and void.
11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into four equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment	I.	As near as possible to 25%	payable on 17th Sept., 1898.
Do.	II.	do.	25% payable on 3rd Oct., 1898.
Do	III.	do.	25% payable on 31st Oct., 1898.
Do.	IV.	do.	25% payable on 30th Nov., 1898.

(including earnest deposit if in currency-note or cheque.)
N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.
12. Parties whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.
13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th November, 1898.
14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a pro rata allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.
15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P.M., on Monday, 29th August, 1898, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 23th July, 1898.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal four-and-a-half (4½) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1898-99, and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the notification.
I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest deposit.

Date (Signed)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

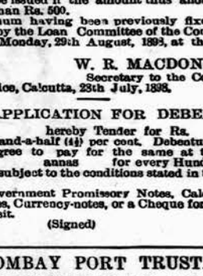
WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.
These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.
And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.
Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.
Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.
I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....
(Address).....



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G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.
1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

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Field	Sketchy Bits
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Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Times (London)
Home Chat	Tit-bits
Illustrated London News	To-day
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Ladies' Pictorial	Vanity Fair
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By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,000,000

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Agent,
Hornby Road.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and pearls.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 9-35m., 9-39a. Low water, 2-45m., 3-50a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, Marseilles and Europe, per extra s.s. Melbourne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

BANDORA MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.—Mr. E. A. Corke, was elected last Friday one of the Municipal Commissioners on the rate payers side in "B" ward in place of Mr. W. A. Chambers, resigned.

THEFT IN A MUSJID.—Moolah Sharfudin, a crier of the Bheesti Maholla Musjid, has reported to the Police, that on the 25th instant, he left the Musjid where he resides, and went to see a friend of his. On his return a short time after, he found his bag broken open, and currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 83 stolen therefrom. The complainant further discovered that one Ellahibux, whom he had left in charge of the place had disappeared. Ellahibux came to Bombay only three months ago, and had since his arrival, been putting up in the musjid.

BURGLARY AT NIGHT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Lowji Manji was charged by Inspector Walker with housebreaking and theft of property of the value of Rs.146, on the night of Friday last belonging to Diwalibai, a widow residing in Kika Street. Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. It appeared from the evidence that taking advantage of the complainant's absence, the accused broke open the lock of her room and entering it he forcibly opened several boxes, out of which he stole the property. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THREATS AND EXTORTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Jones charged Reginald De Sa, a native christian, with extorting Rs. 5 from C. J. Francis, a Portuguese. It appeared from evidence, that the accused in company of another man went to the house of the complainant in the New Sonapore Lane on Saturday last at 8 p.m., and demanded a sum of Rs. 50 from him. On the complainant refusing to comply with the request they threatened to trash him and created a disturbance. Eventually the complainant paid the accused Rs. 5 and they then left. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Sulaiman Hoosein and thirteen other Mahomedans, charging No 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Duncan Road, and the remaining accused with gaming therein with cards, dice and money. About half past 11 o'clock on Friday night, Inspector Gannon in company of constable Mann and several policemen, proceeded to the house kept by the first accused and arrested them in the act of gambling. The accused were all petty merchants dealing in timber and cloth. His worship convicted them all, and sentenced the keeper to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

BURGLARIES.—Muganlal Sanund, a Hindu, residing at Mulharao Lane, locked up his place on Friday noon and went out. On his return at 4 p.m, the same day he found the place had been entered by forcing open the lock on the door and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 817 carried away.—Jetha Rugnath, a merchant, residing at Nacoda Street, reported to the Police on Saturday morning, that sometime during the previous night two holes were made in the wall of his place and gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 573 stolen from an iron safe, which was forced open.—Rajaram Mahadeo of Moogbhat Lane has reported to the Police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash of the collective value of Rs. 177 from his house. An entrance was effected by removing one of the iron bars from a back window.

DROWNED WITH THE GUNPATTI.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at Worlee, touching the death of Bhicoo Soma, aged twenty-five years, a mucadam of labourers employed in the Presidency Mills. About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon deceased and a number of other persons carried a Gunpatti to the Mahadeo Tank at Worlee Road to put it in water. The deceased undressed himself, and taking the Gunpatti in his hands, waded with it to the middle of the tank and then dived with it to the bottom to place the Gunpatti there. He never came to the surface of the water again. The relatives and other members of the procession waited for a few minutes for the deceased, but as he did not rise, two or three of them dived after him, but failed to find him. The police dragged the tank but to no purpose. The next morning it was again dragged, when the body of the deceased was recovered. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE two regiments of Central India Horse will be shown separately, instead of as if in one list, in future editions of the Army List, the rules for the promotion of officers of linked battalions of native infantry being made generally applicable to these corps.

The construction of a new rifle range at Sukkur for "L." Company of the N. W. Railway Volunteer Rifles has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The services of the Revd. J. Heron, Church of England, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The imposition of a water tax in the Shwebo cantonment, Burma, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is to be assessed, on houses to which water is supplied, at the rate of 05 per cent. of land and conservancy taxes.

In view of the reduction recently made in the Quartermaster General's Department it has been arranged for the Deputy Quartermaster General to remain in Simla during the winter, in charge of the main office, the Quartermaster General merely taking a camp office consisting of a few clerks to Calcutta to deal with urgent cases.

The following appointments are made :—Captain Stainforth, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Punjab, and Bengal Commands, for the cold season 1898-99.

1-5.h Gurkha Rifles—2nd Lieutenant Brigade, officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

2nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Brown, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Knapp, Devonshire Regiment, candidates for the Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officers.

7th Madras Infantry.—Captain Kendall, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Thornton, removed from the Service, and to remain seconded whilst employed as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Captain Johnston, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, pro tem., vice Kendall.

11th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Shairp, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Scott, vacated on appointment to the military Accounts Department.

33rd Madras Infantry.—Captain Stevens to be Wing Commander pro tem, vice Captain Johnson, seconded for employment in Gilgit. Lieutenant Simpson, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, vice Stevens.

1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Hopwood, 2nd Madras Infantry, to be officiating, Squadron Officer.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Candy, Commandant, 17th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Colonel Lyster vacated.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major Hallett, Royal Scots, Gossett and Bagnal, both East Yorkshire Regiment, Beresford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Cavaye, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Ross, Durham Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination and are tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment :—Majors Haughton, 2nd Madras Infantry, King, 25th Madras Infantry, Hitchins, 15th Madras Infantry, Sutton, 27th Madras Infantry, Taylor, 30th Madras Infantry, Keate, 31st Madras Infantry, Shewen, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—Lieutenants Lyon, Parker, Davidson, Moultrie, Edlmann, and R. E. Home.

Postings.—The posting of Second-Lieutenants of the Unattached List who come out to India during the ensuing trooping season will be as follows :—

Punjab Command : Buchanan, Watts, Wylde, McWatters, A S Roberts, R. H. Gordon, J. E. Home, W. J. Evans, Finnis, A. P. Hughes, Sandemen, E. F. Money, Talbot, Bannerman, Elles, A. J. Grey, Draw, A. E. Johnson, Hogge, Cadell, Wilson-Johnston, Hennesey, Birdwood, and G. E. Hogg.

Bengal Command : Newmann, H. W. Martin, Crester, Eckford, Hon. A. C. Murray, Smithers, Lushington, Vandergucht, R. Johnston, C. Kirkpatrick, McCleverty, H. N. MacDonnell, H. C. Ward, G. E. Wilson, J. L. Costello, and Sandys.

Madras Command : H. R. Watson, Melkiejohn, C. C. Walker, H. M. Shaw, Timbrell, Lakin, W. R. Lawrence, H. L. Baldwin, W. H. Jeffrey, Gilchrist, Manson, Burton, Bird, Molony, M. E. Johnson and Pepys.

Bombay Command : C. W. Holmes, Melliss, McLaughlin, Mowbray, Coleridge, Hayes-Sadle, G. W. Lucas, Gourand, E. M. Nixon, Barr, C. W White, Goodfellow, Moens, Kensington, and J. G. McConaghey.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, Political Agent at Gilgit, will join the Foreign Office Secretariat for the cold weather, officiating probably as Under-Secretary.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

COMPULSORY PAYMENT OF DEFICIENT STAMP DUTY.

APPANBHAT BIN KRISHNAMBHAT VS. GUNDABHAT BIN BALAMBHAT JOSHI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Belgaum, in Appeal No. 75 of 1897. Mr. G. S. Dandwatar appeared for the sons of Appanbhat, original plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for Gundabhat and another, original defendants and respondents.

There is no provision of law which compels a party before he can appeal, to pay under protest in the lower Court the deficient stamp duty and penalty required by it on a document which he seeks to be admitted in evidence. If he considers the order of payment wrong and is not inclined to obey it, he would suffer a decree, to be passed against him and then file an appeal from that decree in which he would object to the order, as allowed to him by the Civil Procedure Code. There is nothing in the Stamp Act which makes the order final.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said : We assume for the sake of argument that the case of the plaintiff depended on the document in question, so that the decree dismissing the suit because there was no evidence would be right if the document were not admitted in evidence. Even, however, if this be so, the plaintiff had a right of appeal from the decree and he exercised this right, and one of the grounds he put forward in the appeal was that the Subordinate Judge had erred in refusing to admit the document in evidence, because the plaintiff had not paid the sum of Rs. 168 namely, Rs. 8, the deficient proper stamp duty, and Rs. 160, the penalty of twenty times that amount, which he (the Subordinate Judge) had ordered to be paid before the document could be admitted in evidence. The contention of the plaintiff was that the document did not require a stamp at all, or if at all, then not one of Rs. 8, and that in any case the legal penalty was not 20 times, but ten times the deficient stamp duty. The District Judge, on appeal, did not go into these points at all. He says that, even if too much stamp duty was required, plaintiff should have paid it under protest, but that in the present state of the case he saw no reason to interfere, because it is plain that had he directed plaintiff to pay Rs. 88, instead of Rs. 168, the plaintiff would have equally stood out. We know of no provision of law which compels the plaintiff to pay under protest the deficient stamp duty and penalty before he can appeal. The effect of payment is, of course, to render any appeal unnecessary, since the document is immediately and finally admitted in evidence (see section 34 of Act I of 1879). If, however, the plaintiff considers the order of payment wrong, and is not inclined to obey it, then the course he would pursue would be not to comply with it even under protest. He would suffer a decree to be passed against him, and then file an appeal from that decree in which he would object to the order. This the Code of Civil Procedure allows him to do, and there is no thing in the Stamp Act which makes the order final. This being so, it was the duty of the Appellate Court to have heard the appeal and determined whether the order was correct or not. We need not say now what its decision would be if it found the order correct, for, in the present case, the order, on the face of it, is patently wrong in demanding as a penalty 20 times the amount of the proper duty, when, under the Act of 1879, ten times is the legal amount. This apparently the District Judge admits. We do not, however, know whence he derives his knowledge that plaintiff would not have paid that legal amount. He should have ascertained this by giving the plaintiff an opportunity of paying it, and dismissed the appeal only when default had been made. For these reasons we reverse the decree of the lower Appellate Court and remand the appeal for rehearing. Costs to be costs in the cause.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Edulji Nasarwanji Setna, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report :—

Yur directors have now to submit to you their 18th annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1897, showing a loss of Rs. 40,937-7-2 made by the company during the year under review. The directors regret to state that, owing to famine in the Madras Presidency, a very large portion of the labouring classes, including hand-loom weavers, had to seek protection of relief works. The consumption of yarn was diminished and prices ruled very low in consequence, whereas prices of cotton on the contrary went up; the stock of yarn on 31st December 1897, has, therefore, been valued in the Inventory at low rates. All these causes combined have brought about the above loss. Owing to a break-down of the old mill engine by the end of April last, half the number of the spinning machinery in the old mill has since stopped works. Steps were at once taken to repair the broken parts, which are now being repaired, and your directors trust that the repair works will be soon complete and the engine will work with a full number of the spinning machinery in a very short time to come. Your mill properties have been insured against fire risks as under :—Buildings, machinery and stock under process, Rs. 8,32,400; cotton and yarn, Rs. 4,49,000; total Rs. 1,281,400. Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla has left Bombay. Your directors have appointed Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw as an additional director on the board, which the shareholders are requested to confirm. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. The appointment of Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw and a director was confirmed. Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E., and Dadaboy Merwanji Jeejeeboy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia and Hormusjee Eduljee Davar were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each; the accounts to be audited every six months. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COY., LD.

The third annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at No. 31, Church Gate Street, on Saturday, at 3 p.m., Mr. Dayal Bhimjee in the chair.

The following directors' report with the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1898, was laid before the meeting : Your directors regret that, in consequence of the prevalance of the plague in Khandesh District during the year under report, the working of your factory was to a certain extent interrupted. Through fear of this cause many merchants, who, though willing to come to our factory's place to make cotton purchases, did not come freely there. Had there been no such interruption, the result of your company would have been still better than has already resulted. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total nett earnings of your company for the year under report amount to Rs. 10,798-13-1, including Rs. 359-2-10, brought forward from last year's account, which your directors propose to apportion as follows : To pay a dividend to the shareholders on their paid up capital at 12 per cent, Rs. 6,120; to write off to preliminary expenses account, Rs. 500; to carry to reserve fund account Rs. 3,000; to pay bonus to company's employes, Rs. 300; and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 878-13-1 : Mr. Motilal Manockchand retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor, and to fix his remuneration. Your press property including building and machinery, is insured for Rs. 35,400.

The shareholders having adopted the report and the accounts declared a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent, payable on and after the 12th September next, elected Mr. Byramji Sorabji Jusabseth in place of the retiring director, Mr. Motilal Manockchund, appointed Mr. Nussarwanji Bapuji Tachokra as auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 115, and dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE TAPIDAS VARJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at its office, Church Gate Sreet, on last Saturday afternoon, Dr. Hormasji Bejonji Dantra occupying the chair.

The directors, in presenting their report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897, stated that they purchased about 59,000 square yards of land close to the Elphinstone Road Station. The contract for the mill-building had been given to Mr. Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistry and the work is progressing. They had placed the order for 25,000 ring spindles and preparation, &c., in the hands of Messrs. Brooks and Doxy, and also for a vertical triple expansion engine of 800-horse power and three boilers of 180 lbs. pressure, &c., in the hands of Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons through their Bombay agents, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co. The directors had the pleasure to inform the shareholders that up to now 526 shares had been subscribed.

The meeting adopted the report and re-elected the retiring directors, Dr. Hormasji Bejonji Dantra and Mr. Puttaraya Balwant Chitnis, appointed Mr. Nagindas B. Sakal as auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 100. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

COLONELS TUCKER AND HILL, who form the Traffic in Arms Committee, will leave Simla this week, visiting various cantonments in the Punjab.

THE TRAGEDY AT AGA KHAN'S.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

THE further hearing of the case against Jewa Juma, who is charged with the murder of Aga Hasham Shah and attempted murder of Sayyid Hussain Sayyid Ayub, was proceeded with before Mr. F. H. Carvalho, City Magistrate, on Friday.

Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Mr. Inspector Fleming, prosecuted, accused being undefended.

The prisoner was brought to court as on the first day in charge of Mr. Fish and two armed native policemen.

CONFESSION OF THE ACCUSED.

Jewa Juma, 42 years of age, a Khoja, steward in Aga Khan's bungalow, where he resided, was then called. Prisoner said that he had made a statement in Kabul before Rao Saheb Ransingh, first class Magistrate of the Haveli taluka.

I am occupied as a karbhari at Aga Khan's. I live in the bungalow of Aga Khan near the railway station.

Q.—Are you willing to state the facts under which Hasham Shah Nur Shah was shot ?

A.—I state what happened. I was sitting in my office at about 3-15 p. m. on the day. I was alone. The deceased, Hasham Shah, came there and asked me for two hundred rupees. I asked him why he wanted the money. He told me it was for an acquaintance. I asked him why he did so, and said to him, "You have taken some thousand and five hundred." Deceased said, "Give me money, otherwise I will tell the bada sahib when he comes and he will turn you out." Besides, the room in which I used to live was taken away by him. He said I will keep intercourse with your wife when she will come. On account of this I was angry with him. I then took the revolver which was beneath my sitting cushion. It was loaded with six shots. The deceased, Hasham Shah, was sitting on a chair. I pretended to look for some paper, went to his back and fired the revolver. Three shots were fired. I do not know whether they took effect. Immediately I shut the doors of the office. Then men assembled and entered the room by breaking open the doors. When they began to beat me the revolver dropped on the floor and then it went off again. I do not know how the fifth shot was exploded, that is, I do not remember. At first Shidal Mukbar Mahomed Hussein, Aga Hasham's servant, entered, Dhondi Ramoshi and others following. I only came to know when I was in the hospital that the shot had affected Mahomed Hussein. The men who came into the room beat me—some with sticks, some with boots, some with blows on my face and head on account of which my face is swollen.

Q.—Are there wounds on any other part of your body, head and face besides ?

A.—There are no marks of violence except on my head and face and on one side. I was greatly angered and I killed him. I was destined by *Khuda* to do this, and hence I am inspired.

Accused affirmed the correctness of the statement.

By the court : You said in your statement that when you took the revolver from under your cushion it was loaded. When did you load the revolver ?—When the decease took my room away from me.

What reason had you for keeping a loaded revolver there ?—Because it was my intention to kill him privately without any one knowing it (goopchoop).

Where did you get the revolver from ?—I bought it from Harun Jaffer Jussuff at the end of May last.

Why did you get a revolver ?—I had a good deal of money to take charge of, and seeing the revolver in the shop I thought I should like it. I obtained it through the medium of Aga Hasham Shah, who told Jaffer to let me have it.

How did you come to have two large knives in your room ?—I bought them for the purpose of skinning and cutting up goats. Prisoner also said : "Hasham Shah took money from me day after day and always gave me abuse, so I have a full account of all the moneys given to Hasham Shah. Hasham Shah's karbari also kept an account. About the 2nd or 3rd of the month deceased wanted Rs. 400 from Bhugwandas, and wanted me to promise to pay him Rs. 500 in September. My statement is quite correct. The Magistrate then framed a charge against accused under sections 302 and 307, I. P. C., of murder and causing grievous hurt and committed accused to the Sessions.

CALCUTTA AND IMPROVED RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

AN important letter has been addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Bengal Government regarding the growing necessity of securing in the interests of trade generally additional railway communication between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; also the urgent need of increased railway facilities to meet the demands of the rapidly expanding coal trade. With regard to the first matter the Committee refer to the letter of the 18th September 1895, addressed by the Chamber to the Government of Bengal on the subject of railway communications. In this letter the Committee contend that the East Indian Railway, with its single entrance into Calcutta and its single channel of communication with Upper India could not possibly satisfy the requirements of the enormous trade then existing, and could still less be expected to satisfy the probable larger trade of the future. The Committee then pointed out that even if the grand Chord Line from Sirampur to Moghul Serai were constructed, there would still remain a length of 138 miles between Sirampur and Calcutta into which must be poured all the trade of Behar and Upper India, besides the enormously increasing coal trade and the heavy traffic of the Government, especially of its military department, which might at any time be urgent and demand preference. The Committee further contended that although the chord line might afford some relief to that portion of the East Indian Railway which runs from Mogul Serai through Patna to Sitarampur, it would not relieve trade as a whole and it would not even satisfy the needs of the trade using the railway as a remedy for the difficulties. In 1895, with regard to railway communications in this particular direction, the Committee pressed very strongly on the Government the advisability of providing independent railway communication with a separate entrance into Calcutta, by constructing a line from Moghul Serai through Talaimow to Sini. The Committee, submit that, owing to the extraordinary development of traffic which have taken place since 1895 the necessity for such a connecting link as the above line would supply is infinitely stronger now than it was at that time. At present the want of independent railway communication between Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces and Behar, besides hampering business here, is causing very serious inconvenience to other railway companies interchanging traffic with the East Indian line, and the following extract from a letter recently written by the Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal North-Western Railway to a leading firm here fully supports the position taken up by the Committee. "While regretting that your business should have been hampered during the past few months I must in justice to this railway point out that the fact of the block on this line being greater than elsewhere can in no way be attributed to any shortcoming on our part. Since April last up to a few days ago the East Indian Railway was unfortunately not in a position to take over from us anything approaching the quantity of grain and seeds we were prepared to offer, and there being no other outlet for traffic we could only accept restricted quantities for conveyance, thus rendering the block at the stations inevitable." In a letter dated the 5th April, 1895, addressed by the Secretary to the East Indian Railway Company in Loudon to the Agent in Calcutta, the Board of Directors stated they would willingly see a connection made with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway should the means of effecting it be forthcoming though they did not consider the results for a considerable time to come could be otherwise than unsatisfactory from a financial point of view. The Committee saw no reason at that time to doubt the probable financial success of such an undertaking but even if there were grounds for any such doubt in 1895 they do not consider there can be any possible doubt upon the subject at the present time.

HER MAJESTY has appointed Sir Charles Euan Smith, K.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Minister-Resident at Bogota, the capital of Colombia, South America. Sir Charles was appointed Ensign in the Madras Infantry in 1858, got his Colonelcy in 1885, and retired from the Army four years later. He served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868. In 1872 he was Military Attache to Sir Bartle Frere's special mission to Zanzibar and Muscat. After serving as Consul-General at Zanzibar and Consul at Muscat, he went through the Afghan war of 1879-80. Sir Charles, who has had a good deal of political service under the India Office, as well as Army and Foreign Office service, became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Morocco in 1891 and retained the post till 1893. He was made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1893. It will be remembered that a very dramatic incident happened during Sir Charles' tenure of the Morocco Embassy. He had gone to Fez to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Sultan, and had succeeded in making a fairly satisfactory arrangement. One day the Grand Vizier brought him a draft copy of the treaty. On examining the document, Sir Charles discovered that the words of some of the clauses had been altered in a way which would give certain advantages to the Vizier. The Vizier entreated Sir Charles to let the alterations stand, and begged his acceptance of certain valuable presents which his slave had brought to the Envoy's house. Sir Charles indignantly tore up the document in the Vizier's face and, after a stormy interview with the Sultan, went back to Tangier. Shortly afterwards Sir Charles returned to England, and the Embassy at Tangier was left vacant for several months.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

THE first forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces, season 1898, is as under :—

Owing to good rain during the second week of June, cotton sowings were effected in excellent time in the important cotton-growing tracts. In parts of Nimar and Wardha, however, sowings operations had to be suspended for a very short period owing to insufficiency of rain. Crops germinated well on the whole; but one-eighth of the area devoted to the crop in the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara had to be re-sown, as the early sown crop failed to germinate owing to the want of rain. Re-sowings were also necessitated in small areas in Nimar and Nagpur. In Chhindwara the area covered by the crop is nearly equal to that sown last year, while in Wardha, Nagpur and Nimar the area is slightly larger. Prospects of the crop are good and an ordinary full crop is expected. In Saugor and Hoshangabad prospects are not very favourable. In Hoshangabad the early sown crop was damaged in places by want of rain and the later sowings by excessive rain, and in Saugor the damage is the result of excessive rain; but these are districts where cotton is of minor importance.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

The first forecast of the til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces, season 1898, reads :—

Til is sown later than cotton, and the heavy rain of July has hindered the sowings in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad and Chanda, while in Nimar the sowings were not successfully carried out owing to insufficient moisture. In Seoni, Wardha and Hoshangabad sowings are on a larger scale than usual; but in the remaining districts the area is expected to be smaller than last year. Germination has been good in all districts except Hoshangabad, Nimar, Chanda and in parts of Saugor. Some damage from insects is reported from Saugor, Nimar and Betul. In Seoni, Wardha, Mandla, Betul and Sambalpur the general condition and prospects of the crop are at present good; but in the other districts the prospects are unsatisfactory. A long break is very much needed and may improve the prospects of the crop in these districts generally. The cold weather crop is not yet in the ground.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	56	73	55	53	55	46	53	5
Saturday, 27th August	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sunday, 28th August	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0
Total	56	85	55	53	55	57	53	5
Total fall to Aug 28th, 1897	63	10	61	2	64	40	58	40
Total fall to Aug 28th, 1896	86	52	84	77	91	1	84	73

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	118	52
On the 25th August, 1898	0	51
Total	169	3

B. G. J.-P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J. R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 28th August 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previous total	21	58	10	49	13	8
On the 28th August	0	15	0	0	0	41
Total	21	73	10	49	13	8

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in many places to-day. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Neemuch and 14 at Karachi, Rajkot, Veraval, Jubbul

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NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 27.

An advance of 1-16 per cent. yesterday brought the price of Consols in London to 110 13-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 3-4; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime to 25·23 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 27 3-4d. per oz., and was unchanged in New York at 60 1-4 cents, as was also demand Exchange on London at 4·85 dollars.

Consols to-day declined 1-8 per cent to 110 11-16. Paris Exchange on London recovered to the extent of 1-2 centime at 25·24 fcs.; but French Rentes continued at 103 3-4, Rupee Securities at £62 11-16, Indian Sterling Loan at 114, and 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 11-16d. Bar Silver remained at 27 3-4d. per oz., and in New York at 60 1-4 cents, demand Exchange on London being also unchanged at 4·85 dollars.

The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday with a fair demand; the price of heavy Madras was 1 to 1 1-2d. lower, that of medium quality Madras 1-2 to 1d., and of common quality Bombay 1d. The total quantity sold was 1,400,000.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 37 1-2s., August-September shipment to Antwerp; tone of the market steady.

At closing last evening the Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. To day's Sales were 7,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. Spot prices were generally unchanged, Khandeish and Belatee descriptions of East Indians alone being 1-32d. lower. American Arrivals maintained their previous level. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Spot Mid-Americans Cotton to-day advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool to 3 11-32d.; American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the near and 1-32d. in the more distant positions at 3 15-64d. for August delivery, and 3 5-32d. for December-January. The day's Sales were 4,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market continued quiet. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 32,000 bales compared with 54,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 8,000 bales less at 41,000 bales; and the week's Imports showed a falling off of 6,000 bales at 16,000 bales. The total Stock diminished to the extent of 29,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 814,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained yesterday in New York at 5 3-4 cents. per lb.; September Futures advanced 3 points 5·50 cents, and December 4 points to 5·63 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid-Uplands continued unchanged at 5 3-4 cents per lb.; September Futures further advanced 2 points to 5·52 cents, and December 1 point to 5·64 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 11,060,000 bales against 11,000,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

Locally the Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day, and prices have advanced Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters bought 400 bales Broach at Rs. 136 per candy; 400 Viramgaum at Rs 126 to Rs. 128; 200 Oomrawottee at Rs 130; 300 Poolgaum at Rs. 132 1-2; 150 Khandwa at Rs. 128; 100 Pachora at Rs. 123; and 200 Wadhwan at Rs. 128. The mills took 150 bales Parola at Rs. 124; 100 Jalna at Rs. 126; 150 Pachora at Rs. 120 1-2; 200 Surat ginned at Rs. 145; and 100 Compta at Rs. 140.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	479	bales.
Linseed	6,418	"
Rapeseed	4,848	"
Poppyseed	1,415	"
Castorseed	2,448	"
Rice	981	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is unchanged and quiet in tone.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Demand was given to a small extent at 1s. 3 29-32d. for ready delivery, and the bazaar bought a fair amount of forward Wire, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 329-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d. "
Francs	1'38 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The feeling in the market has to-day been steady with 94 3-4 quoted for 3 1-2 per cents. for both Money and Account and 85 for 3 per cents.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 higher, Hindustan are Rs. 25 lower, and Queen Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
COLOMBO, AUGUST 27.

The Austrian Lloyds, s. s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, left for Bombay this morning.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
For dismissal.

451-78—Wadia and G—Premjee Mowjee and others vs Begam Sahiba Kahim Sultan—Tyebjee D and Co
278-97—Jehangir and S—Nagsey Koorpal vs Laljee Shamjee and others—Matubal and J
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
563-96—Balkrishna V N K Khunderao Harisohand Mooranjan and another vs Shrinath Rajamanya Rajashri Parusheram Shriwasrao—Ardasir H and D
652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Franjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D
684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abul C Kazrani vs Aga Gulam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hoosein Lawree and others—Payne G and S
305-94—Crawford B and Co—Rampartad Manalal and others vs Goverdhandas Balmakund and others—Tyebjee D and Co
64-97—Captain and V—Balaram Baskerjee vs Ramchander Bhaskerjee and other—Jehangir and S, and in person
589-96—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Lukhumsey vs Hemraj Jotha and others—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Shin Kasala Co Ld vs Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B Part heard and others—
Petition.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited, and reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.
208-94—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohuudas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co
Testamentary Suits.
13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M
2-95—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Rameshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla
22-97—Matubal and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
To speak to the minute of Decree.

497-97—Tyebjee D and Co—Ebrahim Cassum vs Sulleman Cassum—Payne G and S
629-94—Muljee and R—Bhimjee Meghjee and others vs Bai Dewali and others—Maganlal and R—Ardashir H and D
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
123-97—Payne G and S—Veeram Raisi and another vs The Hon'ble Faizulbhoy Visram and another—Ardashir H and D
231-96—Sorabjee and J—Narrondas Kara vs Chaturbhuj Murarjee and others—Hiralal M and M
Commercial Causes,
313-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonchand Purusram and others vs Gustimull Bunsidhur—Payne G and S
314-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nursingdas Mohonlal and others vs Kissonlal Nandram and others
339-96—Craigie L and C—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Chubildas Lulcobhey and others—Crawford B and Co
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Postponed Long Causes.
123-97—Payne G and S—Viram Raisi and another vs The Hon Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M—Part heard
692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongra—Jehangir and S.
574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.
320-96—Payne G and S—Jomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.
150-95—Mansukial D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhulshunker and K
Defended New Long Causes.
202-96—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad. Harishanday—Captain and V

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPENCER—August 23, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, Captain William Spencer, (Retired List), Store-keeper, Army Clothing Department, aged 59 years, 5 months and 17 days. Deeply regretted by his widow and children. The funeral will leave his residence, No. 4, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, at 4-15 p.m., arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. Friends please accept this intimation. (Manchester papers please copy.)

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHAKESPEAR—Aug 7, at the residence of her father, John Watney, South Lodge, Mitcham Common, wife of Frank Shakespear, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEER—HUNT—Aug 2, at St Peter's Church, Chefoo, North China, Herbert Leonard Beer, B A, of the C I M, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of William Henry Hunt, of Alresford, Hants.
COLLIER—TAYLOR—Aug 3, at Babcombe, Newton Abbot, George B Collier, son of W F Collier, of Woodtown, Newton Abbot, to Anne G H Taylor, daughter of the late General Reynell Taylor, C B, C S I
DRURY—OUSELEY—Aug 6, at St John's, Kelinz, Herbert Drury, son of the late Henry Drury, of Youghal, Ireland, to May Sophia, fifth daughter of the late Gore Ouseley, Bengal Civil Service.
WARD—JEFFERIES—Aug 4, at St Helen's Inswich, Francis Ware, M D, eldest son of Colonel A E Ward, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Lilian, second daughter of John Robert Jefferies, J P, of St Helen's Lodge, Ipswich.

DEATHS.

HUDLESTON—August 6, in London, Emma Marie, wife of Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton John, Penrith, Cumberland, and eldest daughter of Major Herbert Champion Roberts, late Madras Staff Corps.
PEARCE—August 8, at Glasgow, Richard Pearce, Superintendent of the East Indian Railway Carriage Works, Howrah, Calcutta, aged 55.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JONES—August 19, at Dinapore, the wife of T J Stanhope Jones, of a son.
JOHNSTON—August 21, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain H M Johnston, 15th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
NAHAPIET—August 15, at Simla, the wife of Mr G M Nahapiet, of a son.
RULE—August 23, at Vellore, the wife of Wm Rule, D P W, of a daughter.
SMITH—August 22, at Motihari, the wife of Wm P Smith, of Seeraha, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAGGS—August 13, at Trim Cottage, Landour, Mrs Emmeline E Baggs, widow of the late Captain J Baggs.
BRADBURY—August 23, at Katie Lodge, Bellary, Annie Priscilla, the dearly loved and loving wife of William Henry Bradbury, aged 52 years, 2 months and 16 days.
CUNNINGHAM—August 21, at Jutogh, John Pacres Cunningham, Major, Royal Artillery, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding No. 3, Mountain Battery, R A, aged 44 years.
KOUWEN—August 23, at Tannah Street, Pursewalkum, Madras, Mary Kouwen, the dearly loved sister of Agnes Westropp, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1898.

We stated a week since, on the authority of our London correspondent, that the impression created by the tendency of the evidence taken before the Currency Commission showed that there can be no question of re-opening the Mints to the promiscuous coinage of silver. The fuller information now to hand confirms that view, and in doing so puts an end it may be hoped to the mischievous rumours that India would be again made the dumping ground of the superfluous silver of the American and other mines. The advocates of that course were hopelessly broken down when put to the test of explaining how the hideous deficit in the Indian Budget that would be the inevitable result of a rupee at silver price, should be made good. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, who now sees everything Indian through Manchester spectacles, Mr. Stephen Ralli, Mr. Robert Steel, Mr. Christie of Ceylon are for re-opening the mints in the interests of trade and commerce. An ever falling exchange is held in some quarters to act as a stimulus to trade. But the stimulus of each successive fall loses its effect in a day or two: it must be followed in regular succession by fall upon fall "in the interest of trade and commerce" if it is to have any continuous effect. Thus the rupee fell steadily from two shillings and over, to one shilling and ten-pence; to one and nine-pence, and then more and more rapidly to one and four-pence and one and two-pence. When it threatened a shilling rupee, the Government of India, with bankruptcy staring them in the face, acted on the advice of a committee of the most competent authorities on currency in England and closed the Mints. After a period of fluctuations which a little good sense and firmness might have greatly abridged, we have at length arrived at what is practically a sixteen-penny rupee. Had the Mints remained open, the rupee would have been long since ten-pence, with an unlimited liability to fall to eight-pence or six-pence. The consequant stimulation of trade and commerce would have rejoiced Sir Frank Adam and our Lancashire friends. But it would have driven the Government of India to choose between putting up the shutters and imposing extra taxation to the tune of eight or ten crores. When asked to specify their proposals for meeting the deficiency, which they cheerfully acknowledged would be the inevitable result of adopting the course they recommend, these witnesses gave themselves away at once. Increase taxation, they said; double the Customs duties, or increase them by ten per cent; double the salt tax, and make it impossible for the bulk of the population to obtain that necessary of life; increase the railway rates, which every other country in the world is strenuously endeavouring to reduce; double the income tax; put an export duty on jute; mulct Indian industries by an excise duty on manufactures, and Government will have a fraction of the amount required to fill the abysmal deficit.

We can well believe that the Currency Committee was very unfavourably impressed by this farrago of absurdities, the adoption of which would be the ruin of India, her Government, and her people alike. The danger of creating a monster, deficit and then trying to meet it by taxation which, however crushing, would be insufficient for the needs of the State, is calmly recognised by the witnesses themselves; they own that such a course would be full of peril. Another fallacy has been much in evidence at Home for some time past, though no one has ever heard of it in India where the facts are known. It is confidently asserted that the fall in the value of silver ornaments that followed upon the closure of the mints is a hardship and a cause of discontent in India. Sir Antony Macdonell and other witnesses competent to speak on the subject have disposed of that plausible fiction. Never was silver more in request for ornaments than during the last five years. It is quite a delusion that when a ryot gives an anklet or a bracelet to his wife, or presents himself with a silver watch-chain, he is making provision for a rainy day. When he is in a saving mood he buries rupees, which are always available in an emergency. The readiness with which depreciated silver is still bought, either for hoarding or to be turned into ornaments, proves that the closing of the Mints has not shaken the traditional confidence of the native in the white metal. He has no grievance against the Government for the legislation of 1893, and he felt no particular gratitude to them for keeping the Mints open until then, with the result that it became necessary to increase his taxation again and again to make both ends meet. We can well believe that the question of re-opening the Mints is considered to be now absolutely extinct. All indications point to the establishment of a gold standard, supported by a reserve of gold which will at a later stage facilitate the gradual introduction of a gold currency. The general currency of India will no doubt continue to be silver; the gold currency will never supersede, it will only supplement, the silver money of the country. But that is looking very far ahead. The first step will be to establish a gold standard, which for a time at all events will fix the rupee at one shilling and four-pence. It is satisfactory to learn that there is an intention to relieve the monetary stringency which in this period of transition threatens to strangle trade. The Government of India might easily have done a good deal to ease the pressure on the commerce of India in the last busy season, but it absolutely refused to do so, with the result that the value of Government paper has fallen over ten per cent., and it is found impossible to float a loan of very restricted amount except at a heavy discount. As we intimated last week, the impression prevails in London that the Commission will devise a scheme for the establishment of a gold standard in which features taken from the Government scheme, and Mr. Lindsay's, will be supplemented by others suggested to the commission in the course of the inquiry. Further evidence will be taken, we are informed, in October. It may be assumed that March will conclude the stage of inquiry, and that the report will be submitted to the Secretary of State in April or May. In June, no doubt, the Government of India will be in a position to give practical effect to the recommendations of the Commission by legislation.

Before leaving Bombay Sir James Campbell drafted a report on the work of the Plague Committee during the period of his Chairmanship extending from July 1897 to April last, and the document, the final examination of which was left to Captain Mostyn, R.A., has now been published. It extends over 164 foolscap pages and is accompanied by appendices occuping about 60 pages, together with a series of elaborate plans and maps. Lord Sandhurst described Sir James Campbell the other day as being perhaps the most modest man he had ever met, and it will occasion surprise to no one to find that this report is marked by none of the effusive self congratulation which was noticeable in the volume to which his predecessor's signature was attached, under the belief that the plague had been stamped out. The report has to show how little ground there was for this belief, and it traces the course of the subsequent recrudescence with the masterly touch that comes as second nature to the compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer" when seated at his desk. It is simply a well written record of what was done, and any one who takes up the volume expecting to find in it elaborate replies to the wholesale criticisms which marked successive stages of the Committee's work will be disappointed. Thus only four pages are devoted to the financial history of the Committee and they do little else than give a bare summary of the expenditure, except that it is casually remarked that the amount spent was doubtless large, "though not too large to secure the two great objects which have been attained"—the first being to keep the mortality below such a figure as would have caused general panic, and second the reduction of the death rate in April to so small figure that it ceased to hamper the city. It is even hinted that from July to December the Committee erred on the side of economy! Similarly the attitude of Sir James and his colleagues towards inoculation is summed up in a few sentences in which it is stated that they came to the conclusion that "inoculation could not as a means of suppressing the disease take the place of segregation, disinfection of houses, and removal of persons from infected localities," and that therefore it was excluded from the measures worked by the Committee. But while Sir James Campbell has avoided the shoals and sands of controversy, he has not hesitated to place on record all material facts, whether favourable to the policy pursued or not. In the very first page of the opening chapter for example, it is inferentially admitted that in some cases the medical men imported from England were not great successes. It tells us that most of the new comers expected scientific hospital and laboratory employment, rather than the purely administrative duties of house-searching and disinfecting to which they were put, and the writer truly adds that "it could not be expected that gentlemen to whom the language and the people were strange could fill the place of the covenanted medical officers with many years special training and knowledge." At the same time the value of the services of some of the imported medical men is warmly acknowledged.

The report attributes the high mortality during July and August, side by side with the report of extremely few plague cases, mainly to an epidemic of cholera, principally among beggars and impoverished labourers who filtered into Bombay from the districts. While admitting that some of the plague cases were choleraic in type, the report says it is not possible to determine whether such cases were numerous. It draws from the fact that cholera disappeared within the ordinary limit of a cholera epidemic the inference that in the main such cases were unconnected with plague. But even when that theory is accepted, the cholera mortality does not anything like account for the excess of deaths over the average. The report frankly admits that the only reasonable explanation is that much of the increase of general sickliness was due to plague, either ignorantly or intentionally concealed. During August cases were noticed in which enteric fever, remittent fever and pneumonia passed into plague. The influx from the famine districts of refugees whose feeble condition predisposed them to plague was no doubt a menace to the public health. But as the extent of the distress was doubtful and as the question of opening relief works at the expense of the taxpayer was not easily determined a subscription list was opened, and this nearly doubled the sum of Rs. 10,000 placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee by the Secretary of the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund for starting works. A labour test was enforced and only subsistence wages were given, in order that the evil of tempting other destitute persons into the city might be avoided. The works were kept open until November, and they served a very useful purpose in staving off sickness from want of sufficient food and consequent mortality. The first step towards the establishment of quarantine was made twelve months ago, when arrivals from Cutch and Karachi by sea were detained for ten days in a camp at Nareiwady; and a little later the same restriction was enforced in regard to the sickly and ill-nourished people arriving by boat from the Konkan. It would have been a good thing for the city if similar measures had then been taken in regard to arrivals by land. The Chamber of Commerce however protested against this course being adopted, on the ground that it would inflict injury on the trade of the port. But the cases of plague known to have been imported by land continued to increase, and in November in view of patent facts the Chamber of Commerce withdrew its opposition, and quarantine was enforced from the 19th of that month. In the meantime however the mischief had been done, and the death rate steadily rose until it reached and in fact exceeded the dimensions attained during the first epidemic. Early in December therefore the quarantine arrangements were supplemented by contact segregation and the disinfection of houses and furniture where cases were found.

These measures had been ordered by Government early in the previous March, but even the energetic General who first directed the operations found them impracticable in a large city like Bombay, and although no formal announcement was made of the fact, they seem to have been abandoned until the high mortality of December last pressed home the need for further precautions. Everyone is familiar with the result of the introduction of these measures, which from the very first instance we showed to be utterly unsuited to the conditions obtaining in Bombay however valuable and desirable they might be in the case of small towns and of villages. The city by this time contained almost its normal population, and the masses without exception regarded the new rules with dismay. Wholesale concealment of cases, and widespread bribery of underlings were resorted to to escape segregation. As Sir Charles Ollivant acknowledged the other day at Poona, fear increased the mortality, and thereby added to the evils these measures were intended to check. The exodus of population would have exceeded that of twelve months previously but for the strict detention rules observed at innumerable places up-country against arrivals from Bombay, and the refusal of the Plague Committee to grant travelling passes to anyone who had not first spent a week in a Segregation Camp. At the end of January Government sought to allay the discontent that prevailed by issuing a resolution directing the construction of health camps in the Harbour islands and in Salsette. Except in the case of a few well-to-do people who settled in Salsette these proposals proved to be utterly impracticable, as the people could not be induced to move so far away from their work. Consequently large health camps were constructed in open spaces, particularly on the Dadar flats, but were never greatly utilised by the people, very few of whom seemed willing to leave their houses except when compelled to do so. Unfortunately at the end of January British soldiers were drafted into the city to assist in search work, and the policy of extreme measures reached its climax when in March of the present year the question of obtaining more accurate registration of plague deaths was under discussion, and led to the erroneous belief that corpse inspection was to be resorted to. The dissatisfaction of the populace was so manifest that Government were taking steps to modify the plague rules, when the riot of March 9th occurred in Madanpura and was followed by a general strike which threatened to bring both the trade and the industries of the city to a deadlock. Business was restored a few days later upon Lord Sandhurst making the announcement that compulsory search parties would be given up, and replaced by the formation of a large number of volunteer committees. The plague mortality began to steadily decline a little later, and soon after the period with which this volume deals was passed, the plague was no longer epidemic. These are the main outlines of the chequered ten months history set forth with clearness and much literary skill in the report.

The Government of India has, we understand, at last become convinced of the desirability of the establishment of a Central Gun Carriage Factory at Jubulpore in place of the three existing factories in Madras, Fatehgarh, and Bombay, and the Secretary of State is being addressed with a view to the necessary sanction being accorded. The gun carriage industry is one in which experience has shown that as good work can be turned out in India as at home, and that too at greatly less cost. With an unlimited supply of rolled steel now available from the Cossipore factory, the Jubbulpore works will be enabled to become entirely self supporting and able to obtain all their materials in India. The saving of having a single centre of manufacture where one complete and really efficient set of the measuring, testing and other expensive machines that are necessary will suffice, in place of the present three factories which are none of them fully furnished in this respect, and where the whole of the operations will be done by one staff, is obvious. That good work has been done under the present unsatisfactory arrangement is no doubt exceedingly creditable to the department, but greatly increased efficiency and economy would be possible under more enlightened arrangements, and these are now in a fair way to being secured at Jubbulpore.

A new mountain gun is being brought out at home which far surpasses the present 2·5 weapon, good as the last named is, and excellent as was the service it rendered in the Tirah campaign. The invention weighs 400 lbs. which is the same as the 2·5 gun, and it can therefore be carried as easily by mule transport over difficult country. It is two jointed and is much more powerful having a 2¾ inch gauge in place of 2½ inch and a projectile weighing ten lbs. in place of seven. It is also constructed to use cordite in place of of the black powder which has to be used with the 2·5 gun, and is thus smokeless—an immense advantage as this not only reduces the cartridge that has to be carried, but will prevent the enemy's seeing where the fire comes from and thus being enabled to concentrate their own weapons upon the battery. The trials to which it is being subjected are not yet complete, but there is every reason to expect that they will be entirely successful, in which case the next two, or at most three years, should see the whole of the mountain batteries in India armed with it. The recent operations have sufficiently demonstrated the desirability of a gun that would be really effectual against stone *sungars*, and in this respect alone it will be invaluable.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Captain Young, returned to Kirkee from the Victoria Terminus on Saturday afternoon by the 2 o'clock train. The departure was private, but a few officials and gentlemen had assembled at the station to see the Governor off. Amongst those present were Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Customs; Major E. C. Bethune, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Mr. W. T. Morison, Collector of Bombay; Mr. Virchund Deepchund, C.I.E.; Mr. A. Wood, I.C.S.; Mr. S. M. Edward, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department; Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha; Mr. Ghellabhoy Harridas; Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale; Mr. Pallonji Pestonji Raghina; and Mr. Wamanrao Nana Moroba. His Excellency, on arrival at the station, was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by Sirdar Cassum and Mr. Pallonji Pestonji Raghina. The Governor acknowledged the compliments and after shaking hands with those present, entered the saloon attached to the train which punctually steamed out of the station. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Excellency.

Amongst the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia were Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; Mr. Stephen Jacob, C. S. I., Financial Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, I. C. S., Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana; Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., Resident of Travancore and Cochin; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Wray, Political Agent, Kolhapore; Colonel F. F. Roupell, Officiating in command of the Bundelkhand District; the Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Mr. J. P. Bedford, Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, Mr. R. Whatley, Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. H. H. O'Connell, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Department, Salem; Mr. J. C. Adams, Superintendent of Police, Dharwar; Surgeon-Colonel G. F. Bevan, 17th Madras Infantry, Bangalore, and others.

Amongst the passengers, who arrived in Bombay from Europe on Saturday by the mail steamer Carthage were Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal Command; Surgeon-Major T. H. Sweeney, Civil Surgeon, Benares, and others.

A case of plague is reported to have occurred at the village of Dasanj Kalan in the Phillour tahsil of the Jullundur district, and situated only four miles from the town of Phagwara on the North-Western Railway.

The proposal of the Mysore Government to maintain for Imperial Service a separate transport train having been accepted, it has been decided that the force shall consist of 300 carts and 700 ponies, equipped on the style of the Gwalior and Jeypur corps. This transport train will be in lieu of the second regiment of Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Madras Government has passed an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,80,943, for constructing the Victoria Students' Hostel at Chepauk. As the Committee had not sufficient funds at its disposal to carry out the whole project, it proposed that one-half of the residential portion of the hostel, with kitchens and Wardens' quarters, be constructed at first, leaving the remainder of the work to be completed when funds become available. This proposal is approved by Government. The Consulting Architect is authorised to arrange for the speedy construction of the hostel. A report of the progress made on the building is desired to be submitted for the information of Government at the end of September next.

Judgment was delivered on Wednesday in the case against Edward Hoskin, Reduction Officer of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in that he had misappropriated 60 tolas of gold, valued at Rs. 1,150, belonging to the Ooregum Gold Mining Company. Mr. Gerald Hume-Wright, Special Magistrate, delivered a lengthy judgment and convicted and sentenced the accused to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Mr. C. Haudin, Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. E. Norton watched the case on behalf of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company. The accused was defended by Mr. John Adam, barrister-at-law, of Madras.

The suit brought by the official Trustee, Madras, as trustee under the marriage settlement of Margaret Eales, *nee* Cowan, against the Commercial Bank for the recovery of Rs. 52,500 and Rs. 3,850, with interest thereon at 10 per cent. per annum from June, 1895, and October, 1895, respectively, was heard on Thursday morning by the Officiating Chief Justice. The case came on for hearing last month before Mr. Justice Boddam when the following issues were framed:—(1) Whether the 300 shares mentioned in the plaint acquired, to the knowledge of the defendants, out of the sale of any, and what part of the 200 original shares admitted in the written statement to have been trust property, and were these to the knowledge of the defendants at the time of the conversion, if any, in the possession of the holder as trustee for the mortgagees? (2) Were the defendants justified in retaining 22 shares? (3) Are defendants protected as in paras. 9 and 12 of their statement. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. James Short, appears for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. Norton, instructed by Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, for the defendants. The hearing of the case is proceeding.

Among the gentlemen who had the honour of being introduced into the presence of Her Majesty at the recent Private Investiture of the Order of the Star of India, (Aug 6) says the "Irish Daily Independent" was Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel MacCartie, M. B, of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service. Dr. MacCartie earned the C.I.E. by the invaluable service rendered to the commerce of India during the recent terrible outbreak of plague in Bombay. It was he who, in the early days of the epidemic in 1896, originated and developed the system of medical inspection, by which all the crews and passengers were carefully examined before leaving Bombay by sea, and it is due to the thoroughness with which the unpleasant work was carried out by himself and staff that Europe and the other countries, in direct communication with the plague-stricken city, were saved from the dreaded invasion.

Sir George Luck, who has been appointed to the Bengal Command, will arrive in India in the Caledonia with Sir William Lockhart on November 4th or 5th.

Sir Mansfield and Lady Clarke will pay a visit of some weeks to Kashmir before going home. They leave for the Happy Valley this week. General Tucker relieves Sir Mansfield Clarke temporarily, making over charge to Sir George Wolseley in December.

The Madras Government has decided to close leave to Civilians until it is seen whether plague is likely to spread to this Presidency. Accordingly the leave granted to Mr. Hammick, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, has been stopped for a time.

The railway authorities in the Madras Presidency are contemplating the adoption of "Jamba" (iron wood) for sleepers, the West of India Portuguese Railway having recently experimented with this kind of wood and found it satisfactory.

Major Deane, Political Officer at the Malakand, will probably take short leave to Simla next month if no fresh complications occur in Bajour. It seems unlikely that the Nawab of Dir will renew his attempt to annex the Jhandol Valley, as he now realises the strength of the opposition which he has to face, and further, is aware that the Government absolutely disapprove of his ambitious designs to enlarge the borders of his territory.

An important commercial suit which has formed the theme of much speculation during the last month came up for final disposal before the Officiating Chief Justice of Madras at the High Court on Thursday and terminated in a most extraordinary manner. The suit was brought by the Official Trustee on behalf of Mrs. W. J. Eales against the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and was with reference to certain shares in the said Bank which, forming a portion of Mrs. Eales's marriage settlement, it was wrongly alleged had been annexed by the Bank in payment of certain debts due by a former Trustee of Mrs. Eales, since deceased. From the evidence adduced it was proved that a large sum paid by the Bank to the credit of Mrs. Eales with the Official Trustee had been absolutely lost sight of, or rather, Mr. W. J. Eales swore that neither he nor his wife had any cognisance until Wednesday of any such payment having been made. There seems to have been some extraordinary playing at cross purposes throughout the suit, but the insinuations against the *bona fides* of the Bank were withdrawn by the Advocate-General, counsel for the plaintiff, without the Bank being called upon to clear itself. The suit was dismissed with costs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TSAR'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

PROPOSALS FOR REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

AUG. 28.

By order of H. M. the Tsar, Count Mouravieff Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs handed on, the 24th instant, to the Foreign Diplomats at St. Petersburg, a Note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all Governments ought to strive.

The Tsar considers the present moment favourable, and invites an International Conference to discuss the means by which this object may be attained, thus assuring a real and lasting peace, and the termination of the progressive increase of armaments.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

MARCH OF THE FRIENDLIES.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The gunboats with the Nile expedition have seized the island of Jebelroyan.

Stores are being rapidly pushed forward and the island will be made an advanced depot.

AUG. 27.

The Friendlies under the Command of Major Stuart Westley are marching on the opposite bank of the Nile, parallel with the British troops.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA; THE FLEET AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

NEGOCIATIONS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The bulk of the British squadron in China has assembled at Wei-Hai-Wei to support Sir Claude Macdonald who is strenuously insisting upon China observing her engagements to British Syndicates, and is demanding satisfaction in the matter of the Pekin-Hankau Railway.

The situation between Great Britain and China is acute.

In the meanwhile the negociations being conducted at St. Petersburg by Sir Charles Scott, British Ambassador to Russia, for defining the respective spheres of Great Britain and Russia in China are proceeding in a friendly spirit.

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

AUG. 26.

Mr. Day, ex-Secretary of State with Senators Davis and Frye, Justice White and Messrs. Whitelaw and Reid, have been appointed the American Commissioners at the forthcoming Peace Conference in Paris.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S COMMAND.

H. R. H. the Duke of York paid off H. M. S. Crescent to-day.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

An order assimilating the ranks of the Indian medical service with those of the army has been gazetted.

THE SOUTH WALES COAL STRIKE CONTINUES.

The Conference between the South Wales coal strikers and the masters held yesterday has proved abortive.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

AUG. 27.

The report of the loss of the French Ironclad "Bruix," proves to be untrue.

A DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Baron Direnzis has been appointed Italian Ambassador in London.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

Later gains of the Rhodes party make the issue of the Cape Parliamentary elections doubtful.

TRANSFER OF M. PAVLOFF.

M. Pavloff, the Russian charge-de-Affairs at Peking, has been appointed Minister to Korea.

A SHAN CHIEFTAIN IN ENGLAND.

The Theebaw Sawbwa will pay a visit to H. M. the Queen at Osborne to-morrow.

OBITUARY,

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The death is announced of Mr, Arthur Pease Unionist Member of Parliament for Darlington.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONCIES.

IMPROVED PAY AND PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons is sanctioned. It abolishes unemployed pay except as a punishment and creates a Senior Grade on Rs. 300 monthly and provides that nineteen Civil Surgeoncies shall be reserved to be held by Assistant Surgeons, the number of which, it is hoped, to increase to twenty-eight hereafter. Assistant Surgeons who are posted to the charge of Civil Surgeoncies will receive pay commencing at 350 rupees and rising, when made permanent by annual increments of thirty rupees, to a maximum of five hundred. The number of senior Assistant Surgeons on 300 rupees is not to exceed ten per cent. of the total strength in each province, the number actually appointed up to this proportion being left to the discretion of the Local Government concerned. Promotion to the 300 rupee grade will be entirely by selection and without examination or qualificatory service; that to the 200 rupee grade will go to officers of not less than fourteen years' service, i.e., seven years in each of two lower grades who have passed second examination; that to the 150 rupee grade to officers who have served seven years and passed the first examination. A proviso is added that future entrants to the service will only be allowed to appear at the second examination, when the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals considers them fit for promotion beyond 150 rupee grade. The Civil Surgeoncies reserve for Assistant Surgeons are distributed thus:—Five in Madras two in Bombay, five in Bengal, two in the North-West Provinces, three in the Punjab and two in Burma. The new arrangement comes into force at once except in Madras and Bombay where steps are to be taken to gradually assimilate the pay and positions of Assistant Surgeons to the general scheme. Certain minor concessions are meanwhile made to Assistant Surgeons in Bombay apparently to tide over the transition period.

The special concessions sanctioned for assistant surgeons in Bombay Presidency are the creation for officers at present in the first class of the new scale of four appointments on rupees 350 to be kept vacant until those specially selected for them have rendered at least 20 years' approved service. For officers who began their studies before September 1876, no increase in emoluments is considered necessary, but their pensionary prospects are to be improved by converting four appointments on Rs. 200 plus Rs. 150 allowance into four appointments on Rs. 300 plus Rs. 50 allowance. The Government of India, however, direct the assistant surgeons in Bombay Presidency to be placed on the same footing as those elsewhere as soon as is practicable with due consideration to the expectations of those already in the service.

THE BURMA FORESTS.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT CANCELLED.

Government have cancelled the lease of the Bombay Burma Trading Company for the Pynmana forests in Burma. It seems that a very serious breach of contract had been discovered, the green timber having been felled and damage done to the extent of something like sixty-thousand rupees last rains. The central management of the company in Rangoon is not blamed, except so far as having failed to control its subordinates on the spot. But the forests, extending as it does over some fifteen hundred square miles and yielding a revenue to Government ranging from five to nine lakhs annually, is so important that it is impossible to overlook what has happened. The Pynmana forests just now contain upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of felled timber, which of course lapse to Government, but it is understood that a generous view will be taken and absolute confiscation not insisted upon, the company being given an opportunity of resuming occupation on its furnishing sufficient guarantee for more complete supervision and making good the damage which has been done. Regarding forests of the Upper and Lower Chindwin, the position is understood to be as follows. The principal leases do not fall in until the end of 1900, and the Government of India orders will not issue until approaching that date; but both the Local Government and the Forest Department have agreed in recommending that when leases do fall in, the administration be taken over direct, it being demonstrable not only that a largely increased rate of revenue would result to Government, but that a much needed reduction in amount of timber taken out could be effected, these forests having been of late years much overworked.

POLO DINNER AT POONA.

IN PRAISE OF THE DURHAMS.

POONA, AUG. 28.

After the polo tournament, the usual polo dinner was held at the Gymkhana Club on Friday night, when about 45 sat to dinner, including Major Cleary Hill, Major Ross, Captain Gordon, Captain Peyton, and others. Several toasts were drunk including that of the Queen-Empress, which was proposed by Major Hill. Afterwards Major Ross proposed the health of the winners in a neat little speech referring to the very sporting manner in which the tournament had been conducted. He called upon all present to join him in drinking to the very good health of the Poona Horse. This was done with musical honours. In the absence of Colonel Thomas, Mr. Raymond, who, after apologising for the Colonel's absence, went on to refer to the remarks that had been made regarding the inclusion of native officers in their teams. In this connection he pointed out that every European officer had previously played in first class tournaments, and that they were thus debarred from playing for the regiment. Moreover, where the regiment was isolated at Sirur, was quite dependant for their games on the co-operation of their native officers. They had not the advantages that other teams had of practising, but their idea in entering their teams had only been with the object of encouraging sport.

Major Hill next proposed the Durhams, and in doing so said that, as an infantry officer, he felt proud of the way which they had acquitted themselves, and therefore asked them to drink their health, before their departure from India. During their stay in this country they had proved their prowess against every team they had met. The toast was drunk with musical honours and the party broke up late at night.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

Sixty-five cases and fifty-one deaths are recorded in Hubli town on 23rd instant, and four cases and four deaths in Bhor State.

Sixty cases and 60 deaths were recorded in Hubli town on 24th instant, and 65 cases and 54 deaths on 25th instant, total cases up to date 2,269, deaths 1,807. In Bhor State there were five cases and three deaths on Friday last.

Another imported case took place in the city of Poona which came from Bombay and was removed to the Sassoon Hospital where the patient died.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

The annual Western India Club Ball is fixed to take place on the 14th September.

THE POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the forthcoming Poona Open Polo tournament Goleonde and Jodhpur teams are coming here to compete, also 4th Hussars annual Presidential Assault at-arms will commence from to-morrow. There are 56 events to be contested for, several are individual and some are team competition. Lord Sandhurst, General Duncan, Major General Hogg, Major Cleary Hill and the Hon'ble Mr. Spence have given prizes; the Governor's prize will be for galloping and driving, competition by Artillery General Duncan's prize will be for the best man at arms; Major-General Hogg's prize is for bayonet versus bayonet. Major Hill's prize will be for sabres, and the Hon'ble Mr. Spencer's prize's prize will be for gymnastics generally. Lieuteuant-Colonel Phillips, Comanding 18th Bombay Infantry, has offered a cup for the highest aggregate point made by British officers in sword versus sword mounted fencing foils and sabres. The officers of the 1st Bombay Lancers have given a cup for tent-pegging by sections by British officers' team. The competitions consist of physical drill with arms, bayonet exercise, bayonet combats and tug of war. Good prizes are given for each event. The entries for the whole is better than last year. Major Cleary Hill Secretary of the show, with his able assistant, Sergeant-Major Gorman, instructor, have done everything in their power to turn out the show in better display; The new list added this year is the Royal Horse Artillery musical ride which will attract a good attendance of spectators.

CHARGE AGAINST A DOCTOR.

Govind Dhonden Dandewate, who was one of the candidates in last City Municipal elections for Kasba Peth, has made an application before Mr. Crowe, District Judge, against Dr. Shankar Amrit Chobe for for getting votes on a one anna receipt stamp from proxies, the case is to come off shortly.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, with the overland mails of the 12th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4-30 on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atkinson, Mr
Chadwick, Mr
Chapman, Mrs
Cumba, Mr
Grant, Miss
Gotto, Mr H
Jones, Mr T
Milne, Mrs
Noble, Capt
Penton, Mrs
Taylor, Mr, Mrs and infant
Thomason, Mrs and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aspindale, Mr J
Burn, Col A
Beaves, Col P R L
Buckle, Mr A S
Cunliffe, Major
Coats, Lt-Col and Mrs
Cameron, Rev J M
Chaldecott, Mr H D
Crole, Mrs
Cooke, Capt Hurle
De Free, Lt H C
Dealy, Capt J A
Fraser, Mr A L
Manning, Mr W M
Garland, Maj E A
Green, Lt E R
Gebvis, Mr F S J
Holloway, Maj J E
Hamilton, Mr G
Kraay, Mr
Morgan, Mr
Munro, Mr A
Macdonald, Mr
Middleton, Mr R T
Middleton, Mr P
Morris, Mr W
Newman, Lt C R
Oliver, Mrs
Roper, Lt R
Spencer, Mr and Mrs
Sangster, Mr W
Sweeney, Surg-Major
Saville, Mr S
Seale, Lieut
Stuart, Mr and Mrs
Talbot, Mr J
Walker, Lt W A S
Wilson, Lt-Col W B

FROM BRINDISI.

Arthur, Mr A
Adams, Capt
Carter, Mr W
Ikehara, Mr T C
Kettleworth, Mr
Leavers, Miss
Sevastopulo, Mr
Temple, Mr

FROM PORT SAID—Stiller, Mr, Mrs and infant.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. MUNICIPAL C. C.

THE Gymkhana took a bad beating from Municipal C. C. on Saturday, though from a spectators point of view they had only themselves to blame. Their fielding was simply abominable, and at least five catches were dropped during the afternoon. The wicket appeared to be of the bumpiest description, and altogether the match was most uninteresting. Carnegy having won the toss sent in Holland and Stephens to face the bowling of Chonker and Kaka. A bad start was made, for the former bowler disposed of Holland before a run had been scored. Scott joined Stephens, and the latter put Kaka away for 4, which he followed up with 2, a single off the same bowler. Scott scored a couple off Chonker, and the next over Stephens brought up 10 with a triplet off Kaka. The score gradually rose to 18, when Scott was clean bowled by Chonker. Carnegy took his place, and some lively cricket was witnessed, the new comer hitting hard all round the wicket. With the score at 29, he lost the services of Stephens, who put one from Chonker into mid off's hands. The retiring batsman's contribution to the total of 3 and 9 was 13 which he got by careful cricket. Coxhead joined Carnegy, who still continued to score fast, while the former batsman kept the ball out of his wicket and scored singles, and the total was carried to 49 before Coxhead put one up to point off Chonker (49-4-8). Baker took his place, and he and Carnegy kept things very busy, taking the score along at a great rate to 79, when the former lifted one from Chonker into the deep field, and had to retire for an excellently played 15 (79-5-15). Macbeth joined Carnegy, but with only a run added to the score, new comer was run out. Clark followed, but four runs later he lost the services of Carnegy who got under one from Kaka and had to go. He had made 29 by good and attractive cricket, and was in fact the only man of his side who really shaped well against the bowling. Binning took his place, but with the addition of another quartette to the score he was bowled by Kaka. Muirhead and Wilson were both disposed of without scoring, and the innings closed for 90.

The Municipal C. C. opened their innings with Garder and Kaka to the bowling of Clark and Wilson, and the former immediately opened his account, and chiefly by the aid of singles the score reached 28, when Wilson clean bowled Kaka, who had only made 5 of the total. Bakharia took his place, and the score went on merrily. Several changes of bowling were tried, but another 20 was added to the score before Baker induced Garder to put one up to mid on. The retiring batsman had made 28 of the total. Chonker took his place, and the Gymkhana bowling was banged about all over the place. Several catches were missed, and the score reached 79 before Chonker was caught off Wilson for a well played 25. Dudikher followed, and the Gymkhana score was passed before a separation was effected by Baker bowling Bakharia. The innings was continued till 5-45, at which time the Municipal C. C. had made 128 for the loss of 6 wickets.

GYMKHANA

Capt Holland, b Chonker	0
Lt B Stephens, c D'Mello, b Chonker	13
W H Scott, b Chonker	5
Capt Carnegy, c Daruwalla, b Kaka	29
Capt Coxhead, c Kaka, b Chonker	8
C M Baker, c Affimwalla, b Chonker	15
J R Macbeth, run out	0
J Clarke, not out	7
D B Binning, b Kaka	0
A Muirhead, b-w, b Kaka	0
R T Wilson, c Daruwalla, b Kaka	0
Extras	13
Total	90

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Kaka	16	1	44	4
Chonker	16	6	33	5

MUNICIPAL C C

Garder, c Macbeth, b Baker	28
Kaka, b Wilson	5
Bakharia, b Baker	22
Chonker, c Baker, b Wilson	25
Affimwalla, c Binning, b Baker	0
Dudekha, b Macbeth	18
Kirtiker, not out	12
Chambharia, not out	1
Extras	17
Total for 6 wickets	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Clarke	19	6	31	0
Wilson	14	5	30	2
Carnegy	6	1	15	0
Baker	10	2	21	3
Macbeth	10	4	10	1
Binning	1	0	4	0

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINDSAY.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" reports a long interview he has had with Mr. A. M. Lindsay, of the Bank of Bengal, who has just returned from England after giving evidence before the Currency Commission.

Mr. Lindsay prefaced his remarks by saying that his opinion was formed solely on the enquiries made in the course of his own examination before the Commission, and may be modified when he sees the result of the evidence given by others.

Questioned first as to the possibility of bimetallism being recommended by the Currency Committee, Mr. Lindsay said: "I think it will be found that bimetallism is no longer within the range of practical politics."

"And the proposal to reopen the mints?"

"The reopening of the mints also, I venture to think, may be regarded as outside the sphere of practical politics, so far as the opinion of the Currency Committee is concerned."

"What support do you imagine the Government proposals are likely to meet with?"

"Sir James Westland's scheme has few or no supporters in the Committee. The idea that a gold currency can be established in India at a small expense is held only by those who have little or no experience of the conditions of Indian trade and Indian banking."

"The Government scheme meeting with no favour, and the opening of the mints and bimetallism being both outside the pale of probable discussion, in what direction do you consider the Currency Committee is likely to carry on its deliberation?"

"There are several important points at issue."—(1) In the first place there is the question whether convertibility should be adopted at once or whether, in order to give time for more mature deliberation, matters should be allowed to remain as they are for a little longer; the stringency in the money market being meanwhile relieved by temporary measures, such as increasing the Government balance with the Presidency banks.

(2) If convertibility is adopted, ought the responsibility of the step to rest exclusively on the shoulders of the Government of India, or ought the Imperial Government to lighten the burden and increase the public confidence by giving an imperial guarantee that convertibility will be permanent and unfailing?

(3) What ought to be the margin (favourable to the Government) between the rate of issue and the rate of conversion? Should the margin be 2 per cent or less?

(4) Should the par value (or convertible value) of the rupee be fixed at 1s. 4d., or would it be more advantageous on the whole to fix the rate at 1s. 3d.?

(5) In the event of the Government's Gold Conversion Fund becoming exhausted by reason of a heavy demand for sovereigns in exchange for rupees, is it desirable to melt down rupees and sell the silver to supply the deficit of sovereigns?

(6) In the event of exchange dropping to the conversion rate, should the home charges be paid out of the Gold Conversion Fund, or should Council Bills continue to be sold on all occasions to the highest bidder?

"These six points," added Mr. Lindsay, "are of immense importance, and I am inclined to think that they will occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the Currency Committee."

I pointed out to Mr. Lindsay that there was still the question of indefinite liability which must necessarily be incurred in connection with any scheme of free and unrestricted conversion.

"The argument of indefinite liability," he replied, "is no force, for the simple reason that it is now recognised that a still heavier and an equally indefinite liability is incurred in the absence of convertibility, and a similar indefinite liability would also have to be borne if a gold currency were introduced."

This concluded the interview, and as I was preparing to take my departure, Mr. Lindsay expressed his strong belief that the Currency Committee have attached and will continue to attach considerable importance to the views of the Press in India, and of the various Chambers of Commerce on the points under discussion. "For this reason," he added, "I earnestly hope that when the Blue Book arrives the reports of the evidence contained in it will be freely and fully discussed."

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Baron Carbery, £48,833; the Rev. Augustus Dobree Carey, £34,117; Mr. John Hippisley, F.R.S., £128,260; Mr. Richard Ernest Horn, £48,037; Mr. George William Farrars Loftus, £13,678; Mr. Charles Townshend Murdoch, M.P., £85,709; Mr. Josiah Yeomans Robins, £81,561; Mr. Henry Rose, F.R.G.S., £45,597; Miss Anna Jane Julia West, £46 960.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE COTTON GREEN.

THE large fire which broke out early on Saturday morning at Lower Colaba, and a brief account of which appeared in our issue of that day, resulted in the entire destruction of a one-storeyed godown together with its contents, consisting of 1,545 bales of cotton, and considerable damage to the surrounding buildings and their contents partly by fire and partly by water. The destroyed godown was situated in 1st Pasta Lane, which is a narrow passage abutting at one end on to the Colaba Causeway, the other end opening into the Colaba foreshore. The oblong formed by 1st Pasta Lane on the north and 2nd Pasta Lane on the south contains two parallel rows of structures, divided only by a narrow gully two feet wide at the back. The destroyed structure belonged to Ruttonsey Moolji, a bania merchant, and its occupiers were Messrs. Breul and Co. on the ground floor and Ootumchund Heerji on the upper floor. The former had stacked 1,145 pressed bales of cotton, and the latter about 400 "katcha" (unpressed) bales of cotton, loose gunnies and iron hoops.

The fire originated amongst the unpressed bales of cotton on the upper floor, and the outbreak was first noticed at 1-30 a.m. by a policeman on duty near the chowky at the corner of the street. The sepoy telephoned to his sahib, and then went to the Colaba Fire Brigade station in Thomas Street—a walk of about three minutes—and gave information. The fire must have been burning inside the godown for some hours previous to its discovery by the policeman, for when Mr. Champ appeared on the scene with his steam engine, the upper part of the godown was enveloped in flames. The fire engine belonging to the Bombay Cotton Association, which was the first arrival, had been working, but its operations was greatly hampered owing to the insufficient pressure of water in the pipe on the Green. The Municipal engines had similar difficulties to contend with, as the burning building was some way off the main road, but these were soon surmounted. Mr. Champ immediately on arrival broke open the doors of the burning godown, ran up two lines of hose along the lane, directed one jet into the godown through one of the doors, while the other was taken on to the roof of the adjoining godown, and thence directed on to the burning roof. The Fort, Babula Tank, Sankli Taak, Gowalia Tank and Chinchpoogly steamers came on the scene in quick succession, and set to work under the supervision of Mr. Nichols, chief of the fire brigade. By this time the fire had taken a strong hold of the building, and the strong westerly breeze that had been blowing at the time helped considerably in the progress of the flame. The sky was lit up with a lurid glare which could be seen from a considerable distance. The fire brigade carried lines of hose into 2nd Pasta Lane, thence ran them up the upper floors and roofs of the adjoining buildings and directed jets from windows and other convenient places with their fullest effect on to the burning structure. But the most judicious operations of the fire brigade were unavailing. The building was doomed and its destruction was inevitable. The roof and the upper floor had already come down with a crash, and the contents of the ground floor were assailed with fury. The flames extended with rapidity along the roof of the adjoining godown on the east, belonging to Bhaidas Narotum and containing two thousand bales of cotton. The fire also spread towards the south and assailed the godowns belonging to Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Co. and Soonderji Pitamber. The fire brigade worked with commendable zeal and energy, and concentrated their efforts on confining the flames to the doomed godown. They directed two jets from the very narrow gully between the two rows of buildings, and successfully prevented the fire from spreading in that direction, but not before a part of the eaves of Moolji Jetha's godown had been burnt and a number of bales charred by fire and others damaged by water. Similar damage was done to the contents of the godown next to the above. The flames, which had made considerable progress along the roof of the godown belonging to Bhaidas Narotum and situated to the east of the destroyed structure, were also stopped. Besides the destruction of the roof, the contents were considerably damaged by fire and water. The contents of the godown on the west also suffered by water. A cadjan hut for stabling cattle in the vicinity also caught fire from a spark, but the flames were put out and the animals rescued in time. The exertions of the brigade were continued until 5 o'clock in the morning, when the fire was brought under control. The steam engines were then dismissed one after the other, the last engine to leave being the Colaba one. The place has continued to smoulder, however, and this will probably last for some days. The water from a standpipe has continued to be poured on the smouldering bales day and night. A number of coolies had been set to work since Saturday afternoon in removing the salvage from the burnt godown, and a very large number of charred bales were carried off during the two days. Nothing remained of the destroyed godown, but the four walls with the charred outlines of their windows and doors.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. had in their godown 1,145 pressed bales of cotton insured with the Magdeburgh Fire Insurance Company at Rs. 1,00,000 and with the Atlas Fire Insurance Company at Rs. 25,000. Ootumchund Heerji, the occupier of the upper floor, had insured his goods for Rs. 20,000 with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company and Rs. 5,000 with Messrs. Gadum Bythell and Co. The destroyed building was insured with the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company at Rs. 25,000. The losses sustained by the owners and occupiers of the four adjoining godowns which have been damaged by fire and the contents injured by water have not been accurately ascertained, but they are all well insured with the various fire insurance companies. The estimated damage done by the fire is put down from two lakhs and-a-half to three lakhs of rupees.

The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

During the operation one of the fire brigade lascars was injured by the falling of a tile on his head and he was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed and he was allowed to go home. Tookaram Dhondao, another laskar attached to the Fort engine, slipped off the ladder while carrying a line of hose over it and fell down, injuring his left arm and head.

Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Henry Brewin were early on the spot with a body of native policeman and carried out their part of the duty creditably.

THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

FRONTIER REWARDS TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

THE Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to the following non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments engaged in the recent operations on the North-West Frontier.

Royal Artillery.—Battery Sergeant Wallman, Sergeant Mullington.

Royal West Surrey Regiment.—Colour-Sergeant G. H. Wallis, Privates E. Etherington, R. Sullivan.

Yorkshire Regiment.—Colour-Sergeant Himlen, Lance-Corporals John Mathers and Brunton Privates J. Purvis and Dangerfield.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Sergeant S. Donald.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Colour-Sergeants W. Milton and T. Cross, Sergeants G. Armstrong, H. Jackman, D. Watson, and Drummer Challis.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.—Lance-Corporal G. E. McCleland.

Royal Sussex Regiments.—Sergeant A. Finucane, J. Day, F. Mandling.

Dorsetshire Regiment.—Corporal H. G. Brown, Privates Hart, G. Anthony.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Sergeant-Major Dempsey, Sergeant W. J. Smith, Corporal C. Hunt, Bugler Crowhurst, Private Panting.

Northamptonshire Regiment.—Sergeant W. Anderson, Lance-Sergeant Guy, Corporal C. Gray, Lance-Corporal J. Chambers.

Royal West Kent Regiment.—Colour-Sergeant Willis, Lance-Corporal J. McGee, Private C. Collins.

Derbyshire Regiment.—Colour-Sergeant Keeling, Private Splck.

Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Sergeant Wigley, Privates M. Wynn, D. Kaye, J. Gould.

Gordon Highlanders.—Colour-Sergeants J. Craib and James Mackie, Sergeants D. Mathers, F. Ritchie, T. Donaldson, and James Mackay, and Piper Milne.

No further news has been received at Army Headquarters regarding affairs in Jubaland; but as no demand has been made for reinforcements, it may be taken as certain that the Ogaden Somalis have submitted, as stated in the recent telegram from Reuter. No official report has yet arrived regarding the capture of Veterinary Captain Haslam on the Uganda road.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	2	26
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	3	2	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	20
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	3	0	
	Khara Talao	10a	1	
	Kumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwady	1	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	24
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	2	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	5
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	1b	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		2	19
	Jain Parel		1	
	Telagu		1	
	Lohana		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Madanpura		2	
	Bhatia		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	31	17	106
	Same date last year	8	4	115

a One arrived from Bhiwndi by railon 11th, attacked after arrival, and removed to Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital from Fullgully.

b Found on road M B ward Mandvi, Removed to Arthur Road Hospital.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	4	32
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	4	1	
	Dongri	3	1	
C	Market	2	0	23
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	4	0	
	Khara Talao	2	1	
	Kumbharwada	1	1	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	32
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	6	3	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	2	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	0	0	10
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	11
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	22
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain Parel		1	
	Telagu		1	
	Arthur Road		3	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Cama		1	
	Maratha		7	
	Total	28	32	141
Total plague deaths to date		31,346	26,905	
Same date last year		5	3	105

There was one plague case reported within the Bandra Municipal District on the 26th August, 1898.

W. Harris, a gunner on board H. M's Magdala, at present attached to the Bombay Arsenal, was on Saturday last removed to the St. George's Hospital, suffering from plague. His condition was very dangerous yesterday.

DEATH OF A LADY DOCTOR FROM PLAGUE.

Miss Elizabeth Phillips, house surgeon of the Cama Hospital was taken ill with plague at the beginning of last week and died on Saturday morning in an unconscious states. She graduated in the Medical College at Calcutta in 1896, and this was her first appointment. She was 23 years of age. She had filled this post for a year and eight months and had won for herself an excellent character for devotion to duty besides showing exceptional skill in the treatment of the patients.

INSPECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Hewett, the Secretary to the Government of India, met on Saturday morning at 5-30 o'clock at the Byculla station, Mr. Cumine, the Plague Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Du Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner plague operations, and made a minute and long inspection of the buildings in Kamatipura and Mandvie in which cases of plague had occurred or which had been improved by the Municipality. The Health Officer, Dr. T. S. Weir, and the Executive Engineer Mr. M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., were present. The attention of Mr. Hewett was drawn by Mr. Cumine and Mr. Harvey to the incidence of plague amongst different classes, and he examined buildings in Kamatipura occupied by Musulmans, Hindus and Hindu out castes. He also inspected chawls in Kursetji Suklaji Street, which have as yet escaped the disease. In Kamatipura, the party were met by Mr. French, District Officer, and in Mandvie by Mr. Brackenbury and Mr. Judge. On Thursday evening, Mr. Hewett accompanied by Mr. Harvey and Mr. Du Boulay inspected the camps and hospitals, and with Dr. Weir examined some chawls in Mazagaon in which cases of plague had occurred. Mr. Hewett and Mr. Harvey were very much interested in cases that were being segregated in their own dwellings and they made minute inquiries in regard to people under segregation in the Wari Bunder and Narelwady camps. The District Officer Mr. Firth was present. At a late hour the party entered Arthur Road Hospital and Mr. Hewett was interested in the charts of the plague cases and the cases suffering from relapsing fever. Mr. Hewett accompanied by Mr Harvey left the Hospital after a long visit. Since Mr. Harvey has taken charge of the Office of the Commissioner he has several times inspected many of the plague hospitals.

MR. H. THIRKELL WHITE, C. I. E., has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. The delay has been due to the fact that Mr. White, as head of the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission, holds the Queen's Commission, and the British Foreign Office had to be consulted in the matter. Mr. J. George Scott, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, whose knowledge of the Shan-Chinese border is unique, will be appointed head of the Boundary Commission, vice Mr. White.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 12.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, with whose name such liberties have been taken during the past few months by more or less imaginative chroniclers, was asked a week ago if he were to be the successor of the Earl of Elgin. "Perhaps I shall if it has not been offered to some one else" was his lordship's answer. It appears that the appointment had been offered to someone else. The question had been practically settled when one of your Calcutta contemporaries was—if a telegram published from India is correct—egregiously informing its readers that Lord Arthur Hill was the coming man. Lord Arthur Hill is an estimable gentleman and he would have made an excellent Governor-General of Canada. But a figure head is not what is wanted for the Indian Viceroyalty, and although Lord Arthur Hill may properly feel aggrieved that a Liberal Unionist peer of no political importance has been chosen for the Dominion the popular ex-whip cannot possibly have thought himself in the running for the vastly more important and responsible position of Viceroy of India. (By the way is not "Viceroy" a slightly inaccurate description now that the Sovereign's title is imperial?) When it first oozed out that the clever and accomplished Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was being thought of for the brilliant appointment some incredulity was expressed even by those who know that Mr. Curzon's desire to be Viceroy of India did not date from his illness last Easter and was not based on a medical recommendation to live in a warmer climate as some silly papers are saying. The principal reason for the incredulity thus referred to was Mr. Curzon's age; and yet if people could have got over their impression that the rising young statesman was not still a boy they might have remembered that when the Marquis of Dalhousie went out to become Governor-General he was not quite 36 and the Viceroy-elect is 39. What has been against Mr. Curzon—and probably it is the only thing that has been against him in his phenomenally successful career—has been his youthful looks. Now that we all realise that he is in middle life there is not much to be surprised at in his having been appointed now instead of ten years later to occupy the exalted position to which he has for so long a time aspired. We hear some faint murmurs from the older school of retired Anglo-Indian officials, but otherwise the appointment has been extremely well received, much better than any similar nomination of late years except perhaps that of the Marquis of Dufferin.

A "striking appointment and a great experiment" is the exclamation of the *Times*, which points out the contrast between the clever and aggressive Mr. Curzon and the cautious silent Lord Elgin. But although Lord Elgin's success as an Indian administrator in a very difficult time proves that these dazzling qualities are not essential to a Viceroy, it does not prove that they may not be very useful and interesting ornaments of a Viceregal career. The *Times* rightly passes over its recent quarrels with Mr. Curzon as the exponent of our Chinese policy or rather apparent want of policy, and points out that in one respect he is extrem

man whose name is now on every one's lips." The *Daily News* observes that whatever else may be thought about it, this is certainly an interesting appointment. Mr. Curzon has almost from his boybood been marked out for high office in the State, alike by his abilities, his address, his self-confidence, and his unflagging industry. But in these days of the rule of the old, few would have hazarded the prediction that Mr. Curzon would find himself Viceroy of India bofore he was 40. If knowledge counts for anything—if experience of affairs guarantees a sound judgment upon them—then seldom if ever will a Viceroy have started for India better equipped than Mr. Curzon. No doubt there is an element of risk in the appointment of a man who may be too cock-sure, too smart, too self-opinionated. But few members of the present House of Commons have risen so steadily in repute as Mr. Curzon ; and, politics apart, we may all trust that he, too, will prove himself worthy of the high post to which, with the approval of her Majesty, he has now been called. The *Daily News* feels some little uneasiness about Mr. Curzon's "past" list, finds some consolation in certain commendable utterances he made in the course of the frontier speech to which I have referred above. "I put my whole faith," he said, "in the work of such men as Sir Robert Sandeman, and I believe that the security of our frontier rests, not upon the number of battalions we place there, but upon the individual character of the men whom we choose. It is a question not of cannon, but of character." The *Daily Chronicle* which has always had a sneaking regard for Mr. Curzon says of the appointment :—"To blame it is easy enough ; to praise it is not difficult." "It may well be" remarks the *Chronicle*, "many of his best friends assert that it is—that in Parliament he has defended from loyalty a policy of which he disapproved from conviction, in which case he can only be reproached for not having chosen the last desparate resort of resignation. When he is much more the master of his own policy a different man may be revealed. We must hope so. Finally, he risks his whole future career on this one shining peak. Unless he makes a great success he will make a very great failure, and five years hence he will be politically a nonentity. His acceptance shows, at any rate, the pluck we are all so ready to admire." It is a pity that a return of his recent illness prevented Mr. Curzon from being in the House on Wednesday when some graceful words were expressed about him by Mr. Balfour and by Mr. Dillon. The latter as he showed on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's death has whatever his other faults may be a very happy manner in making eulogistic speeches of this kind and his few well chosen remark evidently gave great satisfaction to his opponents sitting opposite. In the Indian Budget debate last night again compliments were showered upon the lucky new Viceroy from all quarters of the house. As Lord George Hamilton remarked, the House of Commons is always generous in the recognition of ability. The "Times" enumerates the advantages possessed by Mr. Curzon for the Indian post. He has we are reminded a charming wife, as Indian Society will soon discover and the same observation is made by other papers. There is no doubt that Mrs. Curzon during her short residence in England has made a position for herself in London Society and we can all understand the interest that our American friends are taking in her husband's elevation. Telegrams from New York describe the appointment as "another means of Anglo-American unity is thus created and another tie recognized by all-powerful voices." The pride of her countrymen in Mr. Curzon's wife is equal to their pleasure in seeing her occupy the Viceregal position in India, which they know she will adorn. As various more or less inacurate accounts of Mr. Curzon's present illness and its causes appear in the papers it may be as well to state that the Viceroy-designate when at Eton hurt his back. After any extra pressure of work he suffers. Heavy night work such as he has had to perform since the situation in China became so acute tells upon him, But he is a most laborious and conscientious statesman, and no one in India need fear that he will be a *Viceroy fainéant*.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The anxiety that so generally prevails respecting the position of affairs in the Far East was fairly reflected in the debate raised by Sir Charles Dilke the night before last. It was the most important discussion that has taken place on the subject and it was unfortunate at all events for Mr. Balfour, that he was deprived of the assistance of Mr. Curzon. Whether however the presence of the ex-Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as I suppose he must now be called, for he is no longer a member of the House of Commons, would have made matters any more favourable for the Government is doubtful. The most devoted friend of the ministry cannot deny that Mr. Balfour failed to show that the pessimistic spirit in which the House of Commons has separated for the Recess is not more than amply justified. The speech of Sir Thomas Sutherland in which he said that we have not been adequately represented at Pekin since the days of Sir Harry Parkes made a great impression on the House.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

An Indian Budget debate without the Budget speech seems like a certain Shakesperian play without the leading character ; but there was the usual amount of talk delivered for the most part to empty benches The discussion or rather series of discussions occupied seven mortal hours, the subjects discussed including the Press law, Indian Education Currency, and Cantonment Regulations. A duller debate was never delivered at an Indian Budget sitting and that is saying a great deal.

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF INDIA.

The third annual report on the moral and material progress and condition of India is published to-day as a blue book, and if some of the honourable gentlemen who took part in the debate in the House of Commons last night spend a portion of the Recess in mastering the contents of the volume they will have a stronger claim than they possess at present to pose as authorities on Indian subjects. The report deals mainly with the period between 1st April 1896 and 31st March 1897, and refers in some detail to the plague epidemic. I heard the other day of a gentleman largely interested in the commerce of Bombay telling his English friends that it was "all nonsense" to say that the Plague had injured the trade of the Western capital. How he arrived at such a conclusion it is not easy to see but his "couleur de rose" statement is not borne out by the compiler of the report before me. He puts the matter in a succinct form and it may be useful to quote the following passage :—Apart from the loss of life by the plague and the grave inconvenience caused to the people by preventive operations the plague wrought great injury to the trade and industries of Bombay city and presidency. Every country in the world and other Indian ports imposed a rigorous quarantine against passengers and goods from Bombay and for a time all importations from plague infected ports were prohibited at important marts in Europe. In illustration of the injury done by the plague to Bombay industries it may be mentioned that during the last three quarters of 1896, the average output of yarn from the Bombay cotton mills was 86 million lbs. per quarter whereas during the first quarter of 1897 the output was only 40 million lbs. though in ordinary years the first quarter is a busy time." A table appended shows that the value of the exports of merchandise from Bombay and Kurrachee to foreign ports during the nine months March to December was as follows :—Bombay ; 1895, Rx. 26,484,000 ; 1896, Rx. 25,790,000 ; 1897, Rx. 19,994,000. Kurrachee ; 1895, Rx. 4,987,000 ; 1896, Rx. 2,839,000 ; 1897, Rx. 2,929,000. Some part of the decrease in the last year was it is added due to the drought and failure of crops ; but "the larger ratio of decrease in the province (*sic*) of Bombay marks the effect of the plague on Indian exports." It is rather funny to find an official of the India office, describing the Presidency of Bombay as a province and still more funny that such an error should not have been discovered before the blue book was issued. Apparently the Foreign Office is not the only department in Whitehall that seems to want an editor.

BORCHGREVINK'S VOYAGE TO THE SOUTH POLE.

I have just been having a talk with Herr Borchgrevink, leader of the expedition which is being sent on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole through the liberality and enterprise of Sir George Newnes. Borchgrevink is a man of fine physique and looks as if he could undergo any amount of hardships. He is still quite young having been born at Christiania thirty-four years ago. I complimented him on the excellent English he speaks, but though he modestly disclaimed a thorough acquaintance with our language he referred with pride to the fact which was not previously known to me that his mother was an Englishwoman. He is not new to Antarctic travelling. Years ago he penetrated into these regions in a whaling vessel. At that time he was teaching science, and he longed for a more adventurous life. His party landed at Cape Adair in Victoria land. They were thirty-eight days making a passage through the pack ice before they came into clear sea. They are believed to be the first human beings who ever set foot on the shore at Cape Adair. Borchgrevink, from what he saw,came to the conclusion that a ship could safely winter at Cape Adair, and, with the aid of dogs, it would be quite possible for an expedition to work from there to the south magnetic pole, a distance of 1,200 miles. He estimates the area of this *terra incognita* at six million square miles, double the size of Europe, and expects to find there numerous specimens of animal life hitherto unknown in the southern hemisphere. Borchgrevink tells me that his ship, the Southern Cross, is almost ready, and that he starts from the Thames on Friday next. The party numbers, all told, about thirty, and includes Lieutenant Colbeck, R.N.R., Mr. Louis Bernacchi (of Melbourne), magnetic observers, Dr. Klovstad, medical attendant, Mr. Hansen, and Mr. Hugh Evans. The special duty of the two last named will be to collect. From Adair the party will start into the interior with a pack of eighty Samoyede dogs.

EXPLORATIONS IN CHRISTMAS ISLANDS.

Mr. C. W. Andrews, the Geological expert, who was sent out to the Christmas Islands lying 250 miles south-west of Java, has just returned to England after an absence of fifteen months, and he gives some very interesting information about that little known British possession. This particular Christmas Island—there are three islands of that name in different parts of the world—was, until recently entirely, uninhabited, and even now there are only a few persons at one accessible point on the coasts attracted thither by some very profitable phosphate deposits. The area of the island is about twenty square miles and its height 1,200 ft. The forest vegetation and bush are so dense that the members of the small colony have never been able to penetrate a mile, from the shore. The physical difficulties encountered by Mr. Andrews were so great that his highest rate of progress was two miles per diem. He had, we are told, often to sleep out unprotected by a tent, and had to adapt himself as best he could to having his toes nipped by the formidable pincers of gigantic crabs, and his body scampered over by hundreds of rats. The only chance of survival for animals in Christmas Island is their ability to climb trees and swing lianas ; and both rats and crabs are said to be as accomplished at this as monkeys in an African forest.

The core of the island is volcanic, but originally a coral reef occupied the position. The original reef, or atoll, it is believed, now forms the cap or summit of the island, and at intervals downwards, coral bands exist, which seem to indicate that the elevation must have been gradual, and at considerable intervals. The account that Mr. Andrews proposes to give the British Association at its forthcoming meeting in Bristol should prove to be of exceptional interest. He has also undertaken to prepare a paper for the Royal Geographical Society. The collections brought home are very fine as well as numerous, and Sir John Murray, of challenger fame, at whose expense the expedition was undertaken, is being heartily congratulated on the valuable results achieved.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND PEOPLE'S RESTAURANTS.

While Sir George Newnes despatches an expedition to the South Pole, and Sir John Murray has a distant island explored, Sir Thomas Lipton is disposing of a portion of his superfluous wealth in objects which, if not quite so scientific, are none the less interesting and well-meaning. His challenge to our yachting friends across the Atlantic will cost him a small fortune before he has finished with it. However,if everything goes well and there is no repetition of the unfortunate occurrences that attended Lord Dunraven's attempt to capture the America Cup, he will have his reward. The spirit in which the challenge has been made and accepted cannot fail to strengthen the friendly feeling that has sprung up between the two countries, and which really seems as if it was going to last. Sir Thomas Lipton is not letting the trouble he must be put to in preparing for the great yacht race prevent him from maturing his scheme for establishing cheap restaurants for the very poor. He has, he says started the scheme with £100,0 0 and is prepared with another sum of equal amount when it is required. If the thing succeeds in the Metropolis, he will be ready to spend another £50,000 in extending its benefits to Scotland. The Princess of Wales, out of whose Jubilee dinner to the outcasts the project has grown, has accepted the position of President of the Trust, and associated with the donor as trustees are the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Francis Jeune. "The Princess" said Sir T. Lipton to an interviewer, "was so impressed with the state of things which was revealed when we came to make the arrangements for our Jubilee dinner for the poor, that Her Royal Highness had been wishing to do something for these people every day and all the year round, and not on special occasions only. My idea was that something should be done to enable them to get good wholesome well-cooked food at cost price. There is nothing in the form of charity about this, and no person will forfeit the slightest self-respect by taking advantage of it. All we shall do will be to organise so that the cost of distribution will be brought to a minimum." It is hoped to cover all the working class centres of London, and to have one of the Lipton, or as they might be called Alexandra, Restaurants within the reach of everybody. Waiters are to be dispensed with ; customers will be their own waiters. The scheme is being objected to by certain correspondents of the half-penny evening papers Some of these correspondents accuse Sir T. Lipton of ignoring a "class of deserving tradesmen (who in London alone are a considerable body)—the coffee-house keepers and cheap food caterers, who are by no means unreasonable in their charges." Another corespondent rather uncharitably asks : "Is it philanthropy ? or a medium to work off, from time to time, the old and surplus stock of Liptons, Limited ? or to further enhance Lipton's turnover ?" He adds : "The idea of the British working man being his own waiter is too funny for words. Fancy his dinner hour being spent in scramble No. 1. for a ticket, scramble No. 2 for his food, scramble No. 3 for a seat. The place would be like the Crystal Palace on a Bank holiday." Have the Princess of Wales and Sir T. Lipton considered the effect their benevolent intentions may have in adding to the drain from the provinces, and thereby increasing the struggle for existence in this already over-populated capital ? The influx is sufficiently large at present without anything being done to increase it. I refer to those who are able and willing to work for their own living. But there is another class that must not be lost sight of. I refer to the residuum, as John Bright called them. People say that the Salvation Army and its imitators have been the means of largely augmenting the tramp element in London by providing them with a roof over their heads at night and other comforts I do not know whether this complant is true ; but it does certainly seem to me that there are very many more tatterdenalions about the streets of the West-end than was the case a few years ago.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Poor Walter Wren, under a somewhat Rabelaisian exterior concealed a kindly heart, and the news of his death has occasioned very genuine sorrow to a wide circle of devoted friends, whose regret will be shared by his old pupils scattered throughout India. The sad event occurred at his well-known residence in Powis Square last Friday. Eight days previously he was seized by a paralytic attack just as he was starting from his house to attend the marriage of his daughter to his colleague and successor, Mr. T. M. Taylor. He was in his sixty-fifth year. He belonged to Hertfordshire and in his youth injured his spine so seriously that he became a confirmed invalid. In the many kindly tributes that have been paid to his memory, prominence is given to the splendid manner in which he fought against his physical ailment and established such a high reputation as a coach. Sir Walter Besant who was one of Wren's contemporaries at Cambridge, says : "I have never know, nor have I ever read of, a life which contained so much physical torture and so much bravery. I have never known in a man a spirit so indomitable and a resolution so unconquerable. I do not know of any instance in which so much has been done against odds so fearful, under condition so grievous It was Prometheus bound but at work as well as the eagle. Sir Walter Besant denies that Wren was properly described by the term "crammer that it used to be the fashion to call him. He was a great teacher ; he was also a great administrator. He perceived that the requirements of the higher branches of the Civil Service involved a more careful individual training than the public schools can generally give. He supplied that training. He surrounded himself with the best men that Oxford and Cambridge can produce ; not only men who had taken the highest honours, but men who possessed the gift and faculty of teaching. He only kept such men. He offered them an income which made them wish to stay. He made them understand that he wanted from them serious teaching, not dilettante lecturing. As regards his students, he filled them with the enthusiasm of work ; he made them put work first and athletics second—a long way second." The Rev. T. L. Papillon, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, though personally unknown to Wren, supplements Sir Walter Wren's generous tributes. From reports of some of his own pupils who went to "Wren's" Mr. Papillon formed a different opinion from the majority of University dons of the Powis Square institution. Says the reverend gentleman :—"I remembet a young man who had passed through a public school and Oxford with credit, and was quite competent to judge, telling me that he never knew what real work or really good teaching was till he went to Wren's. Such testimony, to my mind, outweighed much ill-informed talk about 'cramming.'" "Madame," Wren wrote to a lady who complained that her son did not go to church, "my business is to fit your boy for the Indian Civil Service, not for the Kingdom of Heaven." To another parent he said : "There is no place in which your son will be more sharply looked after from a moral point of view than with me (he used to say), for I have three golden rules which are enforced inexorably—first, pay in advance ; secondly, no money returned ; thirdly, work or go." To like effect he said on another occasion : "The moment I find any pupil weakening or impairing his chances of success at the examination, I say to him then and there, short and sharp, 'Look here, my boy ; you stop that, or you go. Your father has paid me to put you through, and if you do as I tell you, I will put you through ; but if you won't, I keep your money and send you about your business.'" He once said of himself : "Year after year I worked away with my boys, sometimes lying on my back, sometimes on my face. I had a special couch made to lecture on as I lay on my face. I achieved more and more successes. I was called crammer, charlatan, crimp, impostor, and a lot more. That did not harm me. But as soon as the Tory Ministry came in, the schools went to them crying for protection against the free traders. They are crying for it still. However much they get they want more." This little speech, as the *Daily News* observes, was very typical of the man—his success, his infirmities, his Radicalism, (12) Gopinath Nanalal, and (13) Haridas Thakordas were charged with counterfeiting Queen's coin and abstment. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali Khan Bahadoor, prosecuted ; while Mr. M. M. Marzban and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barristers-at-law, Messrs, Brown and Wadia, Solicitors, and Messrs. Hugh Sealy, Velinkar and Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused. The eighth accused Lakshmi Narayan, was discharged at a previous hearing.

Mr. E. J. Harrison, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said, he was Superintendent in the Accountant General's Office, Bombay. In article 582 of the Civil Account Code it was laid down that coin issued by Government prior to the 1st September 1835 might be presented at the Treasuries, and the receiving officer must cut or break it and return the pieces or else pay for it at one rupee per tola. In addition to the treasury officers, article 570 of the same code specified certain officers to whom the Governor-in-Council had given power to cut or break such silver coins. Witness had been in charge of customs treasury in Bombay and if coins referred to had been presented to him, he would have followed the order laid down in article 582.

Mr. Robert Scott, examined by Mr. Nicholson' said, he was first grade engineer in Her Majesty's Mint, Calcutta. He had brought certain dies, metrices and punches relating to Moorshidabad and Farrukhabad rupees, which were the property of the mint and kept in the stronghold. Witness joined the mint in 1895. As long as he had been there he knew the dies and metrices were there. They were at the present moment in the Bombay mint. He had got the impressions. Witness produced the impression book of the coins. He also produced standard books on Indian numismatics by Prinsep and by Stanley Lane-Poole. He had made researches about two months ago respecting the Farrukhabad and Moorshidabad rupees. Witness produced a .45 san sikka rupee (Farrukhabad). As far as the witness was aware there had been no change in the inscription on the Farrukhabad rupee from the time it was first coined up to the time it was stopped. There was a change in regard to private marks and embellishments. The coin was first issued with oblique milling which went from right to left downwards. The oblique milling of the Farrukhabad rupee continued from 1803 to 1819. A new standard then came into existence, and continued till 1832 or 1833. This coin had straight milling. Later than there was another change and in this case there was no milling. The coin which he produced had no milling. It had a distinctive cinque foil mark, which was a peculiar sign of the East India Company. The coin (Exhibit H.) shown to him was an oblique milled Farrukhabad rupee. The milling of the rupee went from left to right and bore the same superscription as the genuine Farrukhabad coin. There was a slight difference in the embellishment. By embellishment he meant anything in access of the inscription. The difference between the genuine coin and the one shown to him were not such as could be observed by an ordinary person, but they could be distinguished only by the experts. The resemblance between the two coins was so great that a person might be deceived into believing that the coin in question was genuine. It was not only in the embellishments that it differed. There were other slight differences in the formation of the letters. The letters and the dots were not precisely the same. The engraving on the superscription in the original coin stood sharper up. Witness had seen the dies produced to him by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali and had examined them. Witness could not say that the coins in question were struck by those dies, though the inscription was the same. The obverse side of the coin was struck from one of those dies, but he was not so sure about the reverse side. There was no private mark of the Government on the coin. The original coin bore two dots, whereas in the coin in question there were three. The star in the extreme left of the obverse side did not exist in the and genuine Government rupee. Witness was further examined in regard to the other Farrukhabad coins and dies, which were exhibits in the case. Witness was of opinion that they were not genuine coins, and that an ordinary person would easily mistake them for genuine coins.

Further inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Saturday afternoon at the Union Hall, Readymony Building, Apollo Bunder, to put on record a sense of the loss the medical profession had sustained by the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, the late president of the Union. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the meeting was largely attended by native medical practioners. It was stated that a number of telegrams and letters expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting had been received from various parts of the country including Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Karachi, Bhavnagar, Poona, Surat Ahmedabad, etc.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, briefly stated the object of convening the meeting. He said that after losing two of their ablest and oldest members, Drs. Lisboa and Atmaram Pandurang, they had now to mourn the loss of a third member, who was their president and who at great self-sacrifice devoted himself to the cause of medical reform. The late Dr. Bahadurji came here in 1888 with the highest degree in medicine, and was the first native of India in this Presidency who had gained the degree of M. D. of the London University. Being favoured with excellent credentials he found a warm supporter in Lord Reay, himself a promoter of education. Immediately after his arrival he took up the question of medical reform and induced the Government of Lord Reay to enunciate a more liberal policy for reforming medical education in the Grant Medical College and of inaugurating the scheme of honorary physicians and surgeons at the J. J. Hospital. He next turned his attention to the University with a view to improve the status of the medical graduates by the substitution of the B. degree for that of the L. M. and S. He also addressed himself vigorously to the improvement of the status and prospects of the Civil Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. His the labours on behalf of the mill-hands of Bombay and tough fight he had with Mr. Holt Hallet were matters of recent history. He had done excellent service to the Corporation, and that body would always miss his powerful eloquence and skilful debating power. During the last two years of plague, his services to the Parsi community of Bombay had been simply invaluable, and would, he was sure, receive due recognition. But of all these his labours in connection with medical reforms stood pre-eminent, and especially his evidence before the Welby Commission was calculated to produce some tangible good. He (the speaker) had the privilege of being intimately associated with the deceased gentleman during the last ten years in his many-sided activities, and he felt that they had lost in him a warm and sincere friend and a disinterested worker. In concluding his remarks Dr. Bhalchandra expressed a hope that Dr. Raghavendra Rao, who had recently returned from England after obtaining the degree of M. D. of the London University, would follow in the footsteps of the late Dr. Bahadurji and fill the place left vacant by him.

Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey moved the following resolution : "That this meeting desires to place on record its sincere and heartfelt sorrow at the great loss sustained by the profession, the public and the country by the sudden and untimely death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, President of the Bombay Medical Union, and expresses its appreciation of his eminent, varied, and lasting services to the cause of medical education and reform, the advancement of science, and the welfare of the profession. And it further records his zealous, devoted and self-sacrificing work for the good of the city and in the cause of humanity during the last two plague epidemics, and resolves that a copy of this resolution, with an expression of its sympathy, be communicated to his father, Mr. Nusserwanji Dorabji Bahadurji by the honorary secretaries of the Union." He said that in all that Dr. Bahadurji undertook to essay within his comprehensive grasp, he had but one guiding principle—the welfare of the profession ; and if he was at times carried away by excess of zeal beyond what some considered to be the bounds of prudence, it had to be remembered that he was young, that he was actuated by no base motives but by the best of intentions, and that he thus acted for what he considered to be the best interests of the profession. His early, indeed life of a profession al native of India to achieve so much distinction for himself, and to do so much for the profession within the short space of a barely ten years' active professional life. And what he had achieved would ever remain a monument to his untiring industry and public spirit. Nurtured in the best and noblest traditions of the profession in England, he was not slow to detect the blots and blemishes in the systems of medical education in this city and of medical organization in this country, and he spared no pains to bring them prominently and vividly to light and did not rest himself content till he eventually succeeded in getting some of them removed and remedied. In this connection he came in for no small share of obloquy, for his motives were impugned, and those who did not know the man or understood his aims could hardly conceive that he was fighting with such vigour and zeal for a principle. But to his fairness to him and his aims it must be said that, however fierce his fight or however bitter his opposition, all his actions were solely dictated by honesty of purpose, strict rectitude, and pure disinterestedness, fortified and strengthened as they were by immoveable determination, indomitable courage, and a conscientious regard for the best interests of the cause he had in hand. If from these tough and fierce fights he emerged often victorious, where a weaker man would have succumbed, it was due to these qualities and to his being never afraid of being hit hard after he had himself hit hard. The speaker then dwelt upon the various services rendered by the late doctor to the medical profession, to the Parsi community, and to the whole native community. He said he could not close this brief review of Dr. Bahadurji's career without referring to his colossal services to the Parsi community in first initiating the project, and then equipping and conducting the Parsi Fever Hospital during the last two epidemics of plague in this city. Such services as his they were not destined to see equalled, and much less surpassed by any one in their generation. And they knew fully well how ill-requited he was by a certain section of the community for his philanthropic, disinterested, devoted and self-sacrificing labours. It would not be too much to say that his premature and early death was due to the excessive strain on his constitution, engendered by his strenuous and unremitting labours, night and day, in connection with the Parsi Hospital. His last days were embittered by the persecution to which he was subjected and the base ingratitude which was his reward. In fact, Dr. Bhadurji had sacrified his life at the altar of Parsi charity and philanthropy, and it now remained to be seen how the community appreciated his noble devotion and heroic self-sacrifice. Had he been spared to them, he would have done still greater good to the community, for his heart was for the good of the people—his co-religionists—and for the health and well-being of the poor and the ailing amongst them. By the death of Dr. Bahadurji the city had lost a physician of rare ability and high attainment ; the medical profession a valued and eminent colleague ; the Parsi community a benefactor ; and India one of her noblest and ablest sons.

Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, in seconding the resolution, said that of all the good and eminent qualities the late Dr. Bahadurji possessed two were conspicuous, namely, earnestness of purpose and subordination of self for the good of the public. In whatever work he udertook he was sincere and earnest, and he never allowed any personal considerations to slacken any efforts of his in the achievement of that object. High class education, eminent professional success, good social position, intense desire for public work, and untiring energy were rare and priceless commodities. They found a happy combination of all these in the late doctor, and to have lost such a person was a misfortune which their community and their country would have to mourn for a very long time.

Dr. Pearse said he came there to show his sympathy with the object of the meeting. He had the pleasure of first knowing the late Dr. Bahadurji at the Carlisle meeting of the British Medical Association, and when he came to Bombay that acquaintance was renewed. The late doctor was extremely kind to him, and when he knew that he (the speaker) intended to settle in Bombay for practice he gave him great assistance. He felt that he had also lost a friend by the death of Dr. Bahadurji.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, K. M. Heeramaneck, Dinshaw B. Master, and Nadershaw H. Sukhia, having addressed the meeting, the resolution was carried in solemn silence.

On the motion of Dr. B. S. Shroff, one of the honorary secretaries, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COIN.

EXAMINATION OF A MINT OFFICIAL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which (1) Lakha Visram, (2) Valji Harsu, (3) Jiwa Gunga, (4) Nathu Bhawan, (5) Bhooramal Santlal, (6) Dosabhoy Rustomji, (7) Parbhoo Dayal, (8) Lakshmi Narayan, (9) Joogal Kishore, (10) Sadi Ram, (11) Rustomchand Jawalanath, (12) Gopinath Nanalal, and (13) Haridas Thakordas were charged with counterfeiting Queen's coin and abstment. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali Khan Bahadoor, prosecuted ; while Mr. M. M. Marzban and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barristers-at-law, Messrs, Brown and Wadia, Solicitors, and Messrs. Hugh Sealy, Velinkar and Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused. The eighth accused Lakshmi Narayan, was discharged at a previous hearing.

Mr. E. J. Harrison, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said, he was Superintendent in the Accountant General's Office, Bombay. In article 582 of the Civil Account Code it was laid down that coin issued by Government prior to the 1st September 1835 might be presented at the Treasuries, and the receiving officer must cut or break it and return the pieces or else pay for it at one rupee per tola. In addition to the treasury officers, article 570 of the same code specified certain officers to whom the Governor-in-Council had given power to cut or break such silver coins. Witness had been in charge of customs treasury in Bombay and if coins referred to had been presented to him, he would have followed the order laid down in article 582.

Mr. Robert Scott, examined by Mr. Nicholson' said, he was first grade engineer in Her Majesty's Mint, Calcutta. He had brought certain dies, metrices and punches relating to Moorshidabad and Farrukhabad rupees, which were the property of the mint and kept in the stronghold. Witness joined the mint in 1895. As long as he had been there he knew the dies and metrices were there. They were at the present moment in the Bombay mint. He had got the impressions. Witness produced the impression book of the coins. He also produced standard books on Indian numismatics by Prinsep and by Stanley Lane-Poole. He had made researches about two months ago respecting the Farrukhabad and Moorshidabad rupees. Witness produced a .45 san sikka rupee (Farrukhabad). As far as the witness was aware there had been no change in the inscription on the Farrukhabad rupee from the time it was first coined up to the time it was stopped. There was a change in regard to private marks and embellishments. The coin was first issued with oblique milling which went from right to left downwards. The oblique milling of the Farrukhabad rupee continued from 1803 to 1819. A new standard then came into existence, and continued till 1832 or 1833. This coin had straight milling. Later than there was another change and in this case there was no milling. The coin which he produced had no milling. It had a distinctive cinque foil mark, which was a peculiar sign of the East India Company. The coin (Exhibit H.) shown to him was an oblique milled Farrukhabad rupee. The milling of the rupee went from left to right and bore the same superscription as the genuine Farrukhabad coin. There was a slight difference in the embellishment. By embellishment he meant anything in access of the inscription. The difference between the genuine coin and the one shown to him were not such as could be observed by an ordinary person, but they could be distinguished only by the experts. The resemblance between the two coins was so great that a person might be deceived into believing that the coin in question was genuine. It was not only in the embellishments that it differed. There were other slight differences in the formation of the letters. The letters and the dots were not precisely the same. The engraving on the superscription in the original coin stood sharper up. Witness had seen the dies produced to him by Sardar Mir Abdool Ali and had examined them. Witness could not say that the coins in question were struck by those dies, though the inscription was the same. The obverse side of the coin was struck from one of those dies, but he was not so sure about the reverse side. There was no private mark of the Government on the coin. The original coin bore two dots, whereas in the coin in question there were three. The star in the extreme left of the obverse side did not exist in the and genuine Government rupee. Witness was further examined in regard to the other Farrukhabad coins and dies, which were exhibits in the case. Witness was of opinion that they were not genuine coins, and that an ordinary person would easily mistake them for genuine coins.

Further inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.

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PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CONGESTED PLAGUE WARDS.

OUT of a total number of two hundred plague cases in town reported to the Health Officer from the 10th of May up to the 31st of July, no less than 48 cases had occurred in Ward No. 8. The largest number of plague cases was reported in Wards Nos. 8, 13, and 10, the numbers being 48, 33, and 26, respectively, out of a total population of 50,781 in Ward No. 8 ; 38,336 in Ward No. 13 ; and 12,683 in Ward No. 10. The ratio of plague cases was 1·025 per 1,000 in Ward No. 8 ; 1·279 in Ward No. 13 ; and 2·212 per 1,000 in Ward No. 10. The total number of houses examined was 33,703 giving a daily average of 734. The sanitary condition of the Wards was very faulty when the Committees started work due to the carters', coolies', and scavengers' strikes. There has since been a marked improvement in the conservancy of the Wards, but there is still ample room for improvement. The bustees are also comparatively cleaner when the plague broke out, owing to the Vigilance Committees.

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

A clean Bill of Health was presented from the Health Department on Tuesday, no fresh cases or deaths having been reported.

THE RUP CHAND ROY BUSTEE.

Dr. Mackenzie, the District Medical Officer, the other morning inspected this hot-bed of disease where fourteen cases of plague were recently discovered. He was informed that the inhabitants of Rup Chand Roy's Street had not been served with notices to vacate their houses. A woman, removed from that street to Armenian Street, died on the 13th instant. She was said to have been suffering from fever. Twenty-five persons from this bustee are now living in Babu Lal's Lane of Harrison Road in a bustee which is in nearly as insanitary a condition as the one they had first left. Two men were reported suffering from fever in this bustee. Dr. Mackenzie went to investigate the matter, but could not find the patients. He officially brought to the notice of the Health Officer that several of those recently inhabiting Rup Chand Roy bustee are still employed as sweetmeat sellers in various parts of the town, in Cotton Street, Dhurrumtolla Street and China Bazar. The Chairman of the Corporation has taken up the matter, and has ordered that all the people who had been turned out of the Rup Chand Roy bustee should be traced and watched by the medical inspectors and the members of the Vigilance Committee of that Ward, and has also asked the medical officers to assist if possible, in the search.—*Englishman* (Thursday).

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

The returns issued from the office of the Health Officer on Wednesday showed a slight increase. Dr. Nariman and the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 5, reported a case of suspected plague, the patient being a Hindu lad, who was removed to hospital for treatment. There were three deaths reported, two as having occured in Ward No. 5, and one in Ward No. 7. Of these, two deaths occured at the Mayo Native Hospital, the patients having come from Wards No. 5 and 7, respectively. This brings the total number of suspected cases up to date to 217, and deaths to 179. The general death-rate of the city is now 33 against 40, the average of the five previous years. The highest mortality was in Wards Nos. 19 and 22, the figures being 5 and 7 against three in each of those Wards. There are now six cases under treatment at the Medical College, one at the Campbell Hospital, and two cases unknown.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 14th of Aug., at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up trains), Chousa (up trains), Chousa (up River inspection) and Mirwa (up trains), were as follows :—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—726, 4,061, 348, and 2,173 ; total 7,911. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—7,073, 118,045, 2,917, and 29,195 ; total 157,830. Number of suspects detained during the week—88, 304, 2, and 54 ; total 448. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—741, 5,134, 24, and 1,224 ; total 7,123. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—89, 304, 2, and 54 ; total 449.—*Englishman* (Friday).

THE PLAGUE CASE IN COLOMBO.

THE PATIENT DIES IN GALLE.

IN continuation of what we said yesterday regarding the case of plague on the s.s. Ballarat, which arrived in Colombo harbour on Saturday morning, being placed in quarantine as usual, we learn on enquiry to-day that when Dr. Keegel boarded the vessel in the morning no sickness was reported on board. However, the ship's doctor found the lascar in question ill at midday, and, suspecting the symptoms of the patient to be that of the plague, he communicated with the agents of the steamer, the P. & O. Company, who, in turn, informed the Acting Collector of Customs, Dr. Allee, the Assistant Port Surgeon, and Mr. Anderson then started to go on board, and they were joined at the ship's side by Dr. Keegel about 3-30 p.m., when the Port Surgeon, going on board, examined the patient together with the ship's doctor, Dr. Keegel says he found the symptoms to be very much that of plague, and what was decided thereupon was, as stated, to send the steamer to Galle, and land the patient there for the purpose of removing him to the plague camp at Bona Vista. Accordingly, arrangements having been made, the aBallarat left the harbour at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. In the meanwhile, the patient was isolated in the fore part of the vessel. Fortunately the Ballarat had no passengers for Colombo ; but there were a few who transhipped to her from the Himalaya, and this was done with the usual precautions. The Ballarat coaled and took water while in harbour, and so the authorities saw to the coolies who worked in this connection being properly looked after. They were first taken to the Serendib, where they were fumigated, and thence they were removed to the I kunda, the brig reserved in harbour for plague patients. The coolies were here quarantined till to-day, when they were discharged. To ascertain whether the case was actreal one of plague, we approached the Port Surgeon to-day ; but he refused to say anything beyond that he found the symptoms to point very much to the disease.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. W. H. Jackson, the Acting Collector of Customs, has received a telegram from Galle intimating that the man died last night, and was buried immediately after in the camp itself.—"Times of Ceylon" (Monday.)

PLAGUE DISTURBANCES IN BANGALORE.

THE news from Bangalore is of a disturbing and regrettable sort. One might have thought that native opinion throughout India would by now have been educated to a recognition of the necessity of some sort of organisation wherewith to meet the dire disease, and that the whole people would have been ready, now that plague regulations are on lines of reasonable non-interference, to fall in with the good intentions of the authorities. Most people had hoped that in South India, at any rate, there would be no disturbances of any kind ; and, even though no violence was attempted, the somewhat serious show of opposition at Bangalore is disappointing.

It may be noticed that,

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech as follows in the House of Lords, on August 12.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—My relations with other nations continue to be friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities that have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to whom my Empire is bound by many ties of affection and tradition. The negotiations which have recently been opened give a fair ground for hoping that this deplorable conflict will speedily be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honourable and enduring peace.

Changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other Powers with the Chinese Empire have induced me to conclude agreements by which the Harbour of Wei-hai-Wei and certain positions adjacent to my Colony of Hong Kong have been leased to me by the Emperor of China. I trust that these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his Empire, and will be favourable to the development of the extensive commerce which is carried on between the people of Great Britain and China.

In concert with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic I have consented to guarantee a loan to enable the King of Greece to satisfy the stipulations of the recent Treaty of Peace between himself and the Sultan. The evacuation of Thessaly has, in pursuance of that Treaty, been duly carried into effect.

After lengthened negotiations, I have had great satisfaction in concluding with the Government of the French Republic a Convention, by which the numerous questions of territorial and commercial rights in West Africa, which had been for years in dispute between the two countries, have been finally settled.

This Convention is subject to ratification by the French Chambers, but, in the meantime, both Governments have instructed their officials to confine their occupation to the places and territories which under the Convention, have been recognised as be longing to their respective countries.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment at an early date of a penny postage between the United Kingdom, my Dominion of Canada, my Colonies of Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and other parts of my Empire.

In certain portions of Western India, and in a small district of the Punjab the plague, though it has abated during the hot whether, still exists, and a few cases has occurred in other parts of the country. My officers have done all that lies in their power to relieve the victims of the epidemic and to arrest its growth. I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the famine of the preceding year.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the defence of my Empire. The sacrifices which have been asked of you are severe, but they are not greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognise the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of the Army.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the Statute Book an important measure for assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust that this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and of Ireland, and to increase their combined affection to the fundamental institutions of the Realm.

I have seen also with satisfaction that among the many important Bills which you have passed are to be found the Bill for the reconstitution of the University of London, the Bill for enabling accused persons to be heard as witnesses, and the Bill for preventing abuse in the patronage and occupation of benefices in the Established Church. The principles on which these measures rest have been generally accepted for many years; but an opportunity has not till now been found for passing them into law.

I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you.

Parliament was then formally prorogued until Saturday, the 29th October next, thus bringing to an end the fourth Session of the 14th Parliament of the Queen.

ON THE WAY TO KHARTUM.

OMDURMAN TO BE BOMBARDED.

The Anglo-Egyptian Army, under Sir Herbert Kitchener, is rapidly concentrating on the camp on the Atbara for what is intended to be the final stage in the expedition for the destruction of the power of the Khalifa and the recapture of Khartum. The first detachments of the Soudanese Brigade (Lyttelton's) and the 5th Battalion of the Egyptian army have arrived. The Egyptian battalion made a fine march from Suakin in nineteen days, one march covering sixty miles, the wells on the way being dry. Direct telegraphic communication has now been established from the camp to Alexandria.

Messages have now been received from some of the independent tribes on the Blue Nile, to the south-east of Khartum, who evidently desire to be on good terms with the Sirdar.

A despatch to the "St. James's Gazette" says:—Omdurman is to be bombarded for at least three days before any attempt is made to storm it. The walls are said to be from 15 to 20ft. thick at the base, tapering to a thickness of 6ft. at the top, besides, watch towers, and six minor forts in front of them. The position at Kererri is also strongly entrenched. Osman Digma is believed to be occupying a fort on the river's right bank, just opposite the strongly fortified granite cliffs on the left bank at Shabluka, which have never been evacuated by the Dervishes.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GATACRE.

The Town Council of Bridgnorth, Salop, instructed their town clerk in June last to convey their hearty and respectful congratulations to Major-General Gatacre on the excellent and remarkable way in which the brigade under his command performed the trying six days' march to Mahmud's camp, and the brilliant and magnificent manner in which he led his brigade to the storming of the zareba, and the final battle of the Atbara. General Gatacre, in reply to these congratulations, writes:—

Wady Halfa, on the Nile, Sudan, 19—7, '98. Sir,—Your communication, dated June 8, 1898, conveying the kind expressions towards me of the Town Council of Bridgnorth, reached me in the Sudan by a recent post, and gave me much pleasure. I would ask you to convey to the gentlemen on the council my appreciation of their courtesy and good will as expressed in your letter. The very name of Bridgnorth brings back to me the old times, the old people, and the many happy days I spent in and in the vicinity of the old town, and I hope when I return to England, that I shall again have an opportunity of visiting the place. I have been a wandering soldier for many years now, principally on Indian service, and of late years the shortness of my leave has prevented my visiting my old country as I used when my home was at Gatacre, when my father and mother lived there. With regard to our doings out here, I have got a fine Brigade of four regiments, the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and any commander with such men should be able to do anything he pleased. That they did do well marching and at the battle of the Atbara is a gratification to me, and is an evidence that regimental officers have taken much pains to get their men efficient. We are now expecting the Second Brigade of British troops shortly, after which, if the Khalifa elects to fight it out, as report says he will, we should have the biggest fight of the century. In any case, you may rely upon the troops of the British Division doing their duty. Trusting the honourable committee will accept my best thanks for the very kind letter you have addressed to me,—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant, W. Gatacre, Major General Commanding the British troops in the Sudan.

ARRIVALS AT THE ATBARA CAMP.

More than half General Lyttleton's brigade is now in the Atbara camp. The band of the Grenadier Guards played in the first four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers on Wednesday night. This fine body of men is now encamped beside the Rivo Brigade. The first squadron of Lancers arrived last night. The airs hums with preparations. There is some anxiety as to rain south of Metemmah. The latest information from Omdurmann points to the determination of the Khalifa and his Amirs to fight to the last. The difficult operation of laying a cable across the Nile has for a second time proved unsuccessful.—"Daily News Special."

A thriving bazaar has sprung up on the banks of the Nile and is increasing daily. Within the confines of the large camp may be found Greek sutlers with makeshift cafes, patronised by railhead fitters and listless Arabs. Sherbet bars for the delectation of the Egyptian soldiery are opened before the mud walls are rooted in. With British bands playing at one end of the camp and Greek cafes at the other, it is impossible to realise that a few months ago this busy scene was a sand-driven waste.—"Reuter's Special."

MORE than 400 natives have been detained under arrest for participation in the disorders in Ferghana at the end of May, and have been detained in the towns of Andijan, Osh, Margbilan, and Namangan. They were divided into groups; with respect to two of them the result is known, and the sentence has been carried into effect. With a view to hastening the decision of the remainder of the cases, the Russian Commander-in-Chief has ordered the superior military court in Andijan to establish a temporary military court in Osh, provided that in the event of it being necessary to undertake an examination in other places courts should be opened there.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF THE HON. G. NJURZON.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. George Nathanil Curzon, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreig Affairs, to be Viceroy and Governor-General of Ina, on the retirement of the Earl of Elgin.

Mr. Curzon's indisposition, though it kept him from his place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, is not of a serious character, and is the result of overwork. His friends are confident that Ita will be the saving of him. It is understood that the combination of night work with day work is wat Mr. Curzon finds trying. In the East he has always enjoyed robust health.

It is probable that the Under-Secretaryship at the Foreign Office will not be filled up till the autumn Nobody would be surprised (says the "DailyNews" if Mr. Brodrick were to succeed Mr. Curzon.

One of the most picturesque and interesting features of the appointment of Mr. Curzon is that an American lady will, for the first time in the history of the British Empire, become Vice-Queen of India. Naturally enough, the American papers were jubilant at the prospect. When it became known the other day that there was a prospect of Mr. Curzon being made Governor-General, the "New York Journal" said that the appointment "will testify in the highest possible way to England's regard for an Anglo-Saxon alliance, and will be the finest compliment the British nation could pay an American. This fact is serious ly taken into consideration by the Queen and Cabinet." We need scarcely remark that this is all stuff and nonsense; but it is certainly a remarkable circumstance that the lady who was a few years ago Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago, should now be about to share with her husband sway over, perhaps, the most dazzling and splendid Court in the world. As our elasd, if somewhat excited, contemporary pithily puts it: "The Viceroy of India ranks as ruler of 300,000,000 people, while in reality his wife ows to but one other woman in world—Queen Victoria."

In view of Mr. Curzon's appointment, it may be interesting to recall the peroration of his speech on the frontier question as the beginning of the present Session:—

Sir, I think that the problem of wielding these warlike and turbulent elements into a homogeneous frontier force in the future is as noble a task as can be devolved upon the shoulders of any statesman, And if through the sacrifice and sufferings of the recent war, and even through the clash of discordant opinion in this House, we can catch sight of the true principles by which that result may be secured, I believe that all the blood of our heroes will not have been poured out in vain.

The "Standard" says:—

There is a growing opinion among those best able to judge that with the prime causes of the frontier disturbances we must include the injudicious activity of what is known as the Forward School. A right and well-founded policy pushed too far is as liable to prove disastrous as the excess of a virtue in private life. It has been said that in the measures of border defence carried out during the past ten years there have been too much forwardness and too little policy. Mr. Curzon, able and eloquent exponent as he is of the principles advocated by Lord Roberts and Lord Lansdowne, and adopted, not without reluctance, by Lord Elgin, will start for Calcutta with orders to go half-speed ahead in this matter, or, at any rate, keep a better lookout for ice akers. It is not unlikely that before long a more definite indication of the view of Lord Salisbury's Government will be forthcoming.

SPAIN AND THE TERMS OF PEACE.

THE reply of the Spanish Government to the American terms of peace was handed to the French Foreign Minister in Paris on August 8, and by him telegraphed to M. Cambon in Washington for transmission to President McKinley. On August 10 the Secretary of State in Washington announced that a protocol had been agreed upon embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it was expected that this protocol would be executed. It is added that the terms are precisely those laid down by President McKinley in his original Note, and that only a few formalities remain to secure the signature of the protocol.

President McKinley has refused the suggestion that Puerto Rico might be left to Spain.

As there can be no cession of national territory without the sanction of the Cortes, that body will have to be convoked before the treaty can be ratified.

The *Times'* special correspondent with the American forces at Manila reports that on the night of July 31 the Spanish garrison opened a heavy rifle and shell fire on General Greenes' brigade, intrenched about 1,300 yards from the enemy's earthworks. The Americans promptly replied, and a firing firing lasted about two hours, the assailants being silenced. The American loss was ten killed and forty-six wounded. American accounts indicate that the Spaniards lost much more heavily. The Spaniards have now got the true range of the American earthworks and keep up an annoying shell and shrapnel fire every night.

THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS: STRANGE VICISSITUDES

The Spaniar is are just now wringing their hands (says the "Daily News") at the idea of the ashes of Columbus falling into the hands of the detested Yankees.

The remains of the great discoverer lie buried in the choir of the Cathedral of Havana. The dead body of Columbus has been as restless as that of our own St. Bede. It has never been found to find a quiet resting-place. The great sailor died at Valladolid, in Spain, on Ascension Day, 1503. He expressed a wish to be buried in the island of San Domingo, Jeannes, his wife, took incessant care of the dead body of her husband. She carried it about with her when she travelled. For three years the body was deposited in the church of San Francico in Valiagolid, where it found its first resting-place. In 1513 it was removed to Seville. There it remained for twenty-three years. The body was again disinterred and carried across the Atlantic. It found its next resting-place in San Domingo, as Columbus had wished. When the island was ceded to France the bones were taken to Havana and solemnly buried in the Cathedral in January 1796. What remained of the body was placed in an urn in a niche in the left wall of the chancel and covered with a marble slab. Recently the inhabitants of San Domingo have claimed that the ashes of the discoverer of the New World still rest in their soil. The fact appears to be that when the bones were removed to Cuba the priests of San Domingo kept back half and hid them in the south of the sacristy of their Cathedral. Here they were discovered in 1877. If Spanish Government again claims the ashes of Columbus, the restless spirit of the explorer will have to return to Spain, for every inch of the territory which he presented to his adopted country will have passed from her rule. The Havanese will probably, however, not surrender their principal relic without a struggle.

"CUBA FOR THE CUBANS": AN ILLUSIVE CRY.

The "New York Tribune" declares that "Cuba for the Cubans" is at present an illusive cry, that the rebels have neither civil Government nor military force, and that the Americans will have to remain in the island till it is fully pacified.

MALARIAL FEVER IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The American army at Santiago is so prostrated with malarial fever as to be incapable of marching any where except to the transports. The officers unanimously agree that unless the troops are moved north before Aug. 20, half the men will die. General Shafter's report for Aug. 6 states that the sick on that day numbered 3681, including 2638 fever cases, of which 431 were fresh cases. The number of men who returned to duty was 477. The deaths numbered seven, none of them being due to yellow fever. A transport and 550 men left Santiago, on Aug. 7, for Montank Point.

Public indignation in the United States at the mismanagement by the War Department of the sanitary and other arrangements is very strong and, according to the "Times" New York correspondent, Mr. Alger, the Secretary for War, is "seriously regarded as a candidate for retirement into private life."

DEATHS OF THE BRITISH CONSULS IN SANTIAGO AND MANILA.

Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago, who arrived at Jamaica in a completely debilitated condition, due to the strain of official work, died at Kingston on Aug. 11.

The Manila correspondent of the New York Journal" states that Mr. Edward Rawson Walker, the British Consual for the Philippines, died in Manila on Aug. 2, of dysentery.

RUSSIA IN THE RED SEA.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to have been going on between Count Leontieff and the Negus for the cession of the Sultanate of Raheita, between the French Colony of Obok and Assab in Erythrea. The frontier of Raheita marches with the Italian possessions in North-Eastern Africa, and is situated opposite Perim. The "Times" Rome correspondent, however, reminds us that on Sept. 20, 1881, the Italian Government concluded with the Sultan of Raheita a convention assuring to him and his successors the assistance and protection of Italy. In that convention the Sultan of Raheita undertook to cede to no person or Power any part of his territory. If the Negus has given away Raheita to Russia he has given what he has never possessed, for the draft treaty defining the Italo-Abyssinian frontiers brought home last year by Major Nerazzini, and now in course of ratification between Italy and Abyssinia, expressly excludes the coast line of the Red Sea with some miles of hinterland from the Abyssinian sphere of influence.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 9, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Russia had obtained from the Negus of Abyssinia the Sultanate of Raheita, near Obok, on the Red Sea, and opposite the British Island of Perim, as a naval station.—Mr. Curzon said: We have no such information, nor am I aware that the Sultanate of Rahaita is in the power of Abyssinia to give.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ON Friday, Aug. 5, in the House of Commons, Mr Drage asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any official information had reached the Foreign Office of a desire on the part of one of the Great Powers to acquire by lease or otherwise a port on the Persian Gulf; whether 80 per cent. of the trade of Bushire, the largest port on the Persian Gulf, and 73 per cent. of the whole trade of the Gulf was in the hands of British subjects; and whether the Persian Gulf was considered as constituting a sphere of British interest.—Mr. Curzon: Rumours of such a desire as is referred to in the first question have from time to time reached Her Majesty's Government, but I cannot say whether any weight should be attached to them. The figures published in the latest Consular report show that two-thirds of the trade of the Persian Gulf is with the United Kingdom and British possessions. The political and commercial responsibilities of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf are undoubtedly of such magnitude as to give to Her Majesty's Government a special interest in those waters.

Mr. Drage had another question as to the loan which the Persian Government had been negotiating with the Imperial Bank, the only British Institution in Persia, and whether it had fallen through owing to representations by or on behalf of the Russian Government.—Mr. Curzon replied to the effect that the loan had fallen through owing to the fact that a larger sum was asked for than the Imperial Bank was prepared to find, and partly owing to the fact that there had been a change of Government in Persia, accompanied by strong opposition to anything like a control of the Customs revenues as security for the proposed loan.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates on the Consular vote, Sir Charles Dilke moved to reduce the salary of Sir Arthur Hardinge, Commissioner for British East Africa. He complained that in spite of the declaration of the Government last year, the practice of returning fugitive slaves to their owners was still being carried out at Zanzibar. Sir Arthur Hardinge had defeated the intentions of the House.

Mr. Curzon denied that the dictum of the Attorney-General that it was illegal for any British subject to have any part in returning a fugitive slave had been disregarded. It was at once telegraphed to Zanzibar. The Government had not been persuaded to alter their policy by Sir A. Hardinge. The Government were determined to abolish slavery on the mainland, but they were not going to run the risk of rebellion by hurrying into that course through charges made in Parliament.

Sir William Harcourt said the Under-Secretary's tone was unfortunate. He would vote for the proposed reduction.

Sir Charles Dilke's amendment was rejected by 119 to 55.

IMPRESSMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. Pickersgill asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Thorburn, Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, that 100,000 animals and 25,000 owners were impressed in the Punjab for the recent frontier operations, and that impressment was practised in the Punjab without discrimination, without system, and without organisation; and would he state under what authority the impressment of the men for the transport service was purported to be made.—Lord G. Hamilton: My attention has been drawn to the statement referred to by the hon. member, and I am now in communication with the Viceroy on the subject.

On Monday, Aug. 8, in answer to Mr. Pickersgill, Lord G. Hamilton said: The right to impress for purposes of war throughout India is based upon immemorial usage and custom, and has been invariably resorted to in the Punjab as elsewhere, whenever the circumstances seemed to require it. In certain parts of India the practice has had, in addition, the sanction of specific legislation, and for some time past a draft bill dealing with impressment in the Punjab has been under consideration in India, but, as I now learn, it has not yet become law. As to the number of men and animals impressed during the recent operations, I am expecting a report from India, but I have no reason to think that it has been much exaggerated.

THE STAFF OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Pirie asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the recently-granted addition to the pay of officers of the Indian Army whilst studying at the Staff College, and in view of the desirability of the standard of qualifications for appointments on the Staff of the Indian Army being maintained at the same level as for similar appointments at home and in the Colonies, he was prepared to take steps to bring the Indian Army Regulations on this subject more into accord with the Queen's Regulations than they were at present.—Lord G. Hamilton: It is true that the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief have a wider discretion in selecting officers for Staff employment than the authorities in this country, as the conditions of service in India are frequently in themselves a valuable test of officer's efficiency; but I am confident that in the exercise of that discretion they give due weight to the possession of a Staff College certificate, and I am not prepared to initiate any change in the Indian regulations on this subject.

P. AND O. MAIL SUBSIDY.

In answer to Mr. Havelock Wilson, Mr. Hanbury said: The amount paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company during the year 1897 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, including parcel mails, was £353,794.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

On Tuesday, Aug. 9, Sir H. Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would commend to the consideration of the Indian Government the example set on Aug. 1, 1893, by the Dominion of Canada in the admission of imports from the United Kingdom and India, or containing 25 per cent. of British labour, at a reduction of one-fourth the duty leviable upon foreign goods.—Lord G. Hamilton: In view of the circumstances under which the import duties now in force in India were imposed, and of the relatively small proportion which they bear to the value of the articles imported, I am not prepared to recommend the reduction of them suggested by the hon. member.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that on April 23 last the Assistant Commissioner on plague duty ordered the 6,000 inhabitants of Garshankar to leave the city within twenty-four hours; that no sufficient number of huts had been erected outside the city to shelter these people from the excessive heat; that a disturbance arose in carrying out those orders; and that the police fired upon the people without orders, killing nine and wounding forty-eight; whether forty-eight of the survivors were prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; and whether he would cause inquiry to be made by some impartial authority into all the circumstances of the case. He said he wished to supplement the question by asking whether it was the fact that the police refused to stop firing when ordered to do so by their European officers.—Lord G. Hamilton: It is rather inconvenient that the question on the paper should be extended without notice, but I think I am acquainted with the facts of the case. As soon as it became clear that the plague had established itself in Garshankar, every form of persuasion and inducement was used in order to bring about the voluntary evacuation of the town; but, when those means failed, it became necessary at the end of a month to issue positive orders. As to the number of huts provided, I have seen no allegation that it was insufficient. A body of police, on entering the town to enforce these orders, was violently attacked by rioters, and twenty-six of them were more or less seriously injured; they fired in return, with the result that nine rioters were killed and twenty-seven wounded. I have received no information as yet as to the number of rioters who were prosecuted or the nature of their sentences; but, as at present advised, though I deeply regret the loss of life which occurred, I see no reason to order a special inquiry. As to the supplemental question, the police were subjected to a most violent assault and they did fire without orders, but in a very few seconds, I may say, their officers were able to control them. I do not think they were in any way to blame for firing under great provocation.

THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

On August 11, Mr. Pirie asked the Under-Secretary for War whether it was a fact that the boat accommodation on the hired transport Nubia, employed in conveying troops from India last January, was only sufficient in case of accident for 400 men, although the transport was carrying 1,500.—Mr. Brodrick: The Admiralty is responsible for the boat accommodation on the Nubia. There was accommodation in the boats for more than 900 men, which is, as I stated last Friday, in excess of the Board of Trade requirements.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Cohen asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state if the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, appointed in May, 1895, would be presented to Parliament before the opening of the next Session of Parliament.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have no authority whatever over the Commission. I understand that they adjourned a year ago in order that the chairman might prepare and circulate his report for the consideration of his colleagues, and I am informed that up to now no report had been circulated.

IMPRESSMENT FOR TRANSPORT PURPOSES IN INDIA.

Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Sir W. Wedderburn, said the right to impress mentioned in his reply given on Aug. 8 would extend to service within or beyond the frontier of India, and would not be affected by section 374 of the Penal Code. The impressment was carried out by the district officers acting under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province who had the sanction of the Governor-General in Council for the steps he was taking.

MR. THORBURN AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

In answer to Sir C. Dilke, Lord G. Hamilton said: The apology made by Mr. Thorburn is an expression of regret for his infraction of the universal rule by which public officials in permanent employ are forbidden to criticise publicly the policy of the Government whom they are serving. The accuracy or inaccuracy of remarks so made does not enter into any such apology. The military authority on the spot was the Brigadier-General commanding the Peshawar district, and the opinion he arrived at that, after providing for the safety of the Peshawar Valley, he was not in command of sufficient strength to force the pass was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India. I am in correspondence with the Government of India as to the future arrangements for safeguarding the Khaibar Pass, and an integral part of such arrangement will be a definition of the relations between local corps and any British officers who may be appointed to them.

THE DISTURBANCE AT GARSHANKAR.

In answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Lord G Hamilton said: After a month spent, as I have already stated, in persuasion and warning, a proclamation was issued on April 27, requiring the inhabitants of Garshankar to evacuate the town and giving them till the following day to comply. Next morning, accordingly, a force of 250 police was marched in to the town in order to arrange for the evacuation, by persuasion, if possible, or, failing that, by force. The results I described in my answer to the hon. member's question on Tuesday last. The police being violently assailed by brickbats and other missiles, which wounded many of them, fired without orders, and their officers were at last unable to check them, but soon succeeded. The summing up of the Lieutenant-Governor was that "though some of the police when attacked by the crowd (which consisted exclusively of men) committed the mistake of firing without orders, they showed no want of discipline in other respects and worked well and loyally." As to the provision of huts, I have seen no evidence to the effect mentioned in the question; have the inhabitants been informed that all possible help would be given to them by the provision of huts and otherwise. I expect to receive further information on certain points, but at present I see no reason to change my opinion as to the suggestions of a special inquiry.

A BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Mr. Herbert Roberts, said: I am aware that the Government of India have had before them proposals for the foundation of a Pasteur Institute, to which a bacteriological laboratory and lecture theatre, which institutions have to be almost entirely supported by private subscription. Independently of this project the Government of India have had under their consideration the advisability of establishing an institution for the bacteriological investigation of certain diseases specially prevalent in tropical climates.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The Appropriation Bill having passed through Committee, Mr. Herbert Roberts, on the order for going into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, moved by way of amendment a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House the recent alterations made in the law relating to sedition and the control of the Press in India demanded the immediate attention of Parliament, and that it was desirable that the legislation in question should be repealed at the earliest opportunity. He said the action of the Indian Government with respect to the Press was undoubtedly opposed to the policy pursued during the last half-century.

Sir W. Wedderburn seconded the amendment.

Sir A. Scoble contended that the freedom of the Press was sufficiently safeguarded by the law as it now stood.

Mr. Haldane thought the Government had taken a retrograde step in regard to the Press of India.

The Solicitor-General said the law in India as to Press prosecutions was precisely the same as that of England as the present time.

Mr. Pickersgill having spoken in favour of the amendment.

Lord G. Hamilton explained the reasons which, from the administrative point of view, led the Indian Government to make the alterations which were embodied in the law now under discussion. The present discussion had mainly turned upon certain sections of the 124 of the Penal Code of India. He had been accused of all kinds of arbitrary ideas and intentions, because after the fullest consultation with the ablest legal opinion in this country he came to the conclusion that the clause ought to be re-drafted. He was informed by the very highest legal authorities that the present section merely confirmed the old law as judicially interpreted, and that it went no further. We should be acting very foolishly in endeavouring to extend our trade and commerce in other parts of the world if at the same time we ignored the various attempts which had been made to undermine gradually the foundations of our rule in India. It was our bounden duty to take care by vigilance and precaution that nothing was done to render the task of governing India in the future one which posterity would not be able to bear. He trusted that the Code would be made sufficiently effective to enable the Indian Government to deal with this evil, while leaving untouched that freedom of speech and liberty of action which our Indian fellow-subjects enjoyed under British rule and which were absolutely unknown in every other part of the vast continent of Asia.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 66 to 20.

Sir M. Bhownaggree had the following motion on the paper:—To move "that, in the opinion of this House, the system of education at present pursued in British India has proved ineffectual to direct the attention and energies of its people to technical and industrial pursuits, with the result that the productive power of the country has been arrested, making it more and more dependent on foreign manufacturers; that as a consequence considerable sections of its population are rendered helpless, and a sense of discontent is growing up among the classes who, having come under the influence of such education, look to Government only to provide them with the means of livelihood; and that, therefore, this House considers that the time has arrived when a change should be made in the system of public instruction in India, and other adequate measures adopted with a view to remedying these evils." The hon. member prefaced his remarks by alluding to the attack which, he said, had been made on Lord Harris for having, whilst Governor of Bombay, ordered certain prosecutions. Lord Harris personally had nothing to do with them, and any one acquainted with the conditions of administration in India would regard such an imputation against Lord Harris as a serious one.

Mr. Pickersgill, interposing, said he had made no accusation against Lord Harris. He should read an extract from an article by Sir J. Jardine, an Indian Judge. Lord Harris should settle matters with Sir J. Jardine.

Sir M. Bhownaggree said he could not let the incident pass without attempting to justify Lord Harris against the attack which the hon. member made indirectly against him. He had been an ardent advocate of education in India for a long time; he was himself a product of that education, and it would be a great pity if that education were stopped. Nevertheless it had not fulfilled the purpose for which it was designed by the framers of the system, and it had not led in the slightest degree to the development of the vast industrial resources of India. The most competent authorities were agreed on that point. The most trivial articles of every-day necessity were not manufactured in India by the natives, and the list of such articles increased in length as the natives gradually became Europeanised. Even their garments were approaching the European style. The Universities gave a classical education, and turned out professional men, but technical knowledge and industry was completely neglected. Medical men were turned out in their hundreds. But there was to-day throughout the length and breadth of India no regular native manufacturing chemist. The rising generation ought to be taught the nobility of manual labour. He urged the Secretary of State for India to take this matter into his deep consideration, to refer it to the Government of India; and in concluding said he desired to congratulate the Government upon the choice they had made of the new Governor-General of India.

Mr. Souttar considered it would be calamitous to weaken either elementary or higher education in India.

Lord G. Hamilton acknowledged the kind expressions which had fallen from different parts of the House with regard to Mr. Curzon. Continuing, he said there had been a very considerable increase of commercial enterprise in India, and the Government had given a closer attention to this matter than the member for Bethnal Green was perhaps aware. He was, however, entirely in sympathy with his hon. friend, as he thought it would be a great advantage if we could get the rising generation in India to take more interest in practical subjects. A thorough examination of this question was made in 1882, and he proposed to investigate it still further. He then proceeded (in answer to some remarks by Mr. Stuart) to defend the course he had taken with reference to the cantonment regulations.

Ultimately the House went into Committee, and the usual formal resolution respecting the East India Revenue Accounts was agreed to.

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FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and by its use will be a discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. Addon Road, London, England. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farr

THE HOOLEY BANKRUPTCY.

IN the Bankruptcy Court, on Aug. 10, before Mr. Justice Wright, a motion was made on behalf of the Official Receiver for leave to serve on Lord De La Warr, Mr. Broadley, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Martin Rucker notice of a motion for their committal for contempt of Court in attempting to interfere with the course of justice by endeavouring to induce Mr. Hooley to give false evidence at his examination. After inspecting some documents which were handed up to him in support of the application, his lordship said that if verified, they seemed to afford some justification for the allegations of the debtor, and he gave leave to serve notice of motion for Aug. 12 on the persons concerned. Before Mr. Registrar Hood, the adjourned sitting for the public examination of Mr. E. T. Hooley was held on Aug. 10. The Official Receiver produced a medical certificate to the effect that the debtor was seriously ill, and would not be able to attend for at least a week. After some conversation it was intimated that persons affected by Mr. Hooley's statements might give evidence as to these statements, subject to subsequently submitting themselves to cross-examination by the Official Receiver. Mr. C. Duguid then stated that the £3000 paid him by Mr. Hooley was not given, as Mr. Hooley had said, in consideration of his resigning the City editorship of the "Pall Mall Gazette," but as compensation for breach of a contract into which Mr. Hooley had entered to appoint him City editor of the Sun. He added that while he was City editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" an attempt was made by Mr. Hooley to bribe him with £5000, but he rejected the bribe; the offer being in the form of 1000 shares in one of the Hooley flotations, which were to be immediately bought back at £5 apiece. Statements in contradiction of Mr. Hooley's evidence were also made by Lord de la Warr and by Mr. Mackworth Praed, manager of the Strand branch of Lloyds Bank. Counsel put in a disclaimer on behalf of Lord Norbury, who was said to be yachting in British Columbia. The examination was adjourned to Aug. 12.

THE BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS.

On August 12, before Mr. Justice Wright, sitting in bankruptcy, the case of Ernest Terah Hooley was specially set down for hearing. The Official Solicitor of the Supreme Court submitted a motion for an order of committal for contempt of court against the Earl De La Warr, of Buckhurst Park, Sussex; J. A. Bradshaw, stockbroker, Liverpool; A. M. Broadley of King's Khapp, Bradpole, in the county of Dorset, and Martin D. Rucker, of Ely-place, London.

The motion was based upon a report of Mr. Registrar Hood to the effect that the bankrupt had at his public examination on the 1st inst. stated that since the previous sitting of the court held on July 27th he had been approached by or on behalf of Lord De La Warr, and also by Mr. Rucker, on behalf of himself and other directors of the Humber Cycle Company, with the object of inducing him to vary the evidence which he has given in relation to certain money payments alleged by him to have been made. The Registrar further reported that the bankrupt had mentioned to him in writing the name of Broadley as having represented Lord De La Warr, and of a Mr. Bradshaw as having represented the bankrupt in the alleged negotiations above referred to. The notice of motion set out that the respondents had attempted to induce Mr. Hooley to depart from the line of justice by endeavouring to induce the bankrupt to give false evidence, and offering him money for the purpose.

Mr. Joseph Walton, Q.C., appeared, with Mr. Sutton, in support of the motion. He stated that the facts were, shortly, these. Mr. Hooley at his public examination held on July 27th stated that he had paid very large sums of money to Lord De La Warr and the directors of the Humber Cycle Company to induce them to become directors of companies with which he was connected. It was alleged that attempts had been made to "square" Mr. Hooley by bribing him, and that the due course of justice was being interfered with.

Mr. Hooley was then sworn. He believed the telegram signed "Allbut" was signed in the handwriting of Mr. Clements, assistant secretary to the Humber Company. Mr. Allbut was present in court when he stated that the Humber directors had endeavoured to induce him to alter his evidence.

Various counsel thereupon asked to be allowed to postpone their examination.

Mr. Hooley, continuing stated that if Lord De La Warr declared £25,000 was the outside sum he received, he would accept his word.

The hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday, to enable the respondents to meet the charges.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

SERIOUS CONTEMPT OF COURT.

At the Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Registrar Hood, the public examination in the case of Mr. Hooley was resumed the same day.

Mr. A. Beyfus represented Mr. Hooley; Mr. H. Reed, Q.C., and Mr. Hamilton appeared for the trustees; Mr. E. Nesch for Mrs. Hooley; Mr. Asquith, Q.C., for Lloyds Bank and Mr. Praed, the manager of the Strand branch; Mr. Jennings for the Humber Company; Mr. Marshall Hall for Lord De La Warr; Sir G. Lewis for the "Pall Mall Gazette"; and Mr. Graham for Mr. Duguid; while Mr. W. H. Stevenson represented the Trafford Park Estates Company; and Mr. A. Houston, Mr. Rufus Isaac, Q.C., with Mr. T. Matthew, Lord Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Cassell, and Mr. E. Clayton represented various creditors.

Mr. Beyfus said that before the proceedings were commenced he had to bring before the Court what he considered to be a very serious contempt of court.

The Registrar: What, another one?

Mr. Beyfus replied that it was an extremely serious one. His client had been threatened that if he should continue to give evidence certain consequences would follow. The threat was given just outside the court, and he (Mr. Beyfus) felt bound to bring it before the Registrar.

The Registrar said he would hear what Mr. Hooley had to say.

Mr. Hooley then went into the witness-box. He said: At a few minutes to 12 o'clock I was standing just outside the court when Mr. G. Lawson Johnston, one of the directors of the Bovril Company, came to me and said, "I wish to have a word with you." He took me on one side about a yard away, and said, 'Now if you throw any more mud or say anything further about us, I shall go into the box and make a statement of what I know about your wife's funds." I picked up my stick and gave him a cut across the head.

The Registrar remar

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE NIU-CHWANG RAILWAY EXTENSION.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 9, Mr. Lambert asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the dual application by the Chinese Government for assistance of British money for the projected railway to Niu-chwang had been given; if not, whether, considering the public interest, he could state what were the objections to its being ratified.—Mr. Curzon: I am unable to make any statement on this subject, which is still under discussion.—Mr. Lambert asked whether the right hon. gentleman thought he would be in a position to make a statement on the subject before the prorogation?—Mr. Curzon: I do think it is unlikely. I should be glad to make a statement if I could.

CHINA AND BRITISH SUPPORT.—"NO THREAT OF AGGRESSION."

In answer to Mr. Ascroft, Mr. Curzon said: Sir Claude MacDonald reported by telegraph on July 25 that the Chinese Government had expressed their gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for the promise of support which had been given to them, and added that no threat of aggression had been made. As I have given the contents of the telegram in question, there would be no object in laying it separately upon the table.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, AND RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Joseph Walton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could state to the House the terms and conditions upon which the concession for the Pekin-Han-kau Railway had been granted, and also on what terms and conditions the Russo-Chinese Bank was acting, the money for the undertaking; and whether equal rights were expressly reserved for British commerce, as guaranteed by the Treaty of Tien-tsin.—Mr. Curzon: I informed the hon. member last week that the terms of the agreement have not yet reached us, and I must repeat the same answer now.

Mr. Joseph Walton also asked whether the right hon. gentleman could state the date of the instructions given to Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin to press for the insertion in every railway concession granted by the Chinese Government of a proper provision as to equal treatment of all nationals and trade; and whether, in all concessions which had been granted to foreign Powers or syndicates, our rights had been expressly reserved in this sense, and in conformity with the Treaty of Tien-tsin, by the Chinese Government.—Mr. Curzon: Instructions to secure preferential treatment for foreign subjects or trade were sent to Sir C. MacDonald in March last. Renewed and particular instructions with reference to railway concessions were sent to him on July 18. I am unable to say what may be the provisions of concessions which I have not seen.

Mr. Provand asked whether, since the German occupation of Kiao-Chau, the German Minister at Pekin had protested against the concession for the railway from Pekin to Chin-kiang being granted, or any grant already made being confirmed, to anyone not being a German, because the line would pass through a part of the province of Shan-tung; whether, at a meeting of the foreign Consuls at Chefu to arrange for an extension of the foreign settlement at that place, the German Consul protested against any enlargement of the settlement on the ground that it would be an infringement of German rights in the province of Shan-tung; whether Her Majesty's Government, and also the German Government through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin. Thereupon Herr von Bulow addressed a memorandum to Her Majesty's Government, of which the following is the text.—"The report which has reached Her Britannic Majesty's Government from Pekin to the effect that Germany has raised objections there to the Chinese scheme for the construction of a railway from Tien-tsin through Shan-tung to Chin-kiang, and that these objections were based upon the assertion that in the above-named Chinese province no railway could be constructed without the permission of Germany, is not in accordance with facts. There is also no foundation for the statement that the Imperial Minister at Pekin had threatened serious consequences in the event of this claim not being admitted. The demand put forward by the Imperial German Government at Pekin was merely to the effect that, should the Chinese Government desire to obtain foreign assistance for the construction of railways within the limits of the province of Shan-tung, they should, in the first instance, offer the work and supplies connected therewith to German industry and German trade. The Imperial Government, true to their principles, have not claimed any exclusive privileges from China.—(Opposition laughter)—and have made no attempt to exclude other nations from free competition in the province of Shan-tung." In answer to the second question, I have to say that no information has been received at the Foreign Office of any such claim having been made by the German Consul at Chefu as is referred to.

Mr. Yerburgh: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the concession was successfully carried through or not, and, if it fell through, what was the ground of its falling through.—Mr. Curzon: I am not aware that a concession has been carried through. Is the hon. gentleman asking whether a concession has been given?

Mr. Yerburgh: I am asking whether a concession was granted, and whether it has been withdrawn and why?—Mr. Curzon: What concession?

Mr. Yerburgh: The concession for a trunk line from Pekin to Chin-kiang.—Mr. Curzon: Oh, no, sir; that concession has not been given.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 8, Sir E. Gourley asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was aware that the main portion of the anchorage at Wei-hai-wei was dangerous and exposed to the northerly winds, which blew almost continuously with considerable fury during winter, whilst Port Arthur was almost land-locked; whether large sums of money would have to be expended over a breakwater and the deepening of the channels and harbours, as well as in the construction of docks; and fortifications before Wei-hai-wei could be utilised efficiently as a naval base; whether that, in the opinion of experts, if would need a garrison of about 20,000 men to hold it against a land attack; and was it the intention of the Government to ask Parliament for the money needed, or negotiate with China for an exchange from Wei-hai-wei to some place (say Chusan or the Woosung forts) in the neighbourhood of the Yang-tsze Valley.—Mr. Balfour: The latest information that we have from the officers of Her Majesty's Government at Wei-hai-wei does not confirm in any particular the impression suggested by the hon. member's question. Until a completed survey has been made by the officers sent out for the purpose no definite statement can be made to Parliament on the subject. No exchange of Wei-hai-wei for any other place is contemplated, that position being exceedingly well suited for the purpose for which it was acquired. (Opposition laughter.)

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 10, on the order for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill,

Sir C. Dilke took occasion to criticise severely Lord Salisbury's external policy with regard to Crete, Tunis, Madagascar, and Siam; and he then dilated on the present position of affairs in China, expressing a fear that the facts which had been placed by Ministers before the House would so develop themselves in a very short time that China would take her place by the side of Turkey and Persia as one of the chain of protected empires surrounding Russia.

Mr. Drage said that on every side this country found itself confronted by Russia. It was high time for Her Majesty's Government to assume a firm attitude and to assert themselves in the Yang-tsze Valley. The only way to check Russian encroachments was to draw a line and to declare that the passing of that line would be a casus belli. He confessed he should like to see Her Majesty's Government undertake the construction of a series of strategic railways in China that could not be made by private enterprise.

Mr. Robson said our threats had been so futile that at last we were in the position of having cried "Wolf" too often.

Mr. Gretton said there could be no doubt we had to a very great extent lost the open door for our trade in Northern China. The position to which we were now driven was one of commercial struggle, and undoubtedly the key of the situation was the making of railways. As a supporter of the Government, he trusted the Government would maintain British interests in the Far East more firmly than they had done in the last few months.

Mr. Lambert did not wish to say a single word that would lead to war, but if the Government continued to allow themselves to be squeezed to China they were taking a course which must lead to war, because the people of this country would not allow their plain rights to be overlooked.

Captain Bethell asserted that the policy of the Government was capable of complete vindication. It was a policy which attracted to it the sympathies of the great commercial nations of the world.

Mr. Knox said we had not got the men nor the power to stop Russia, and the less we bluffed about it the better.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, as one who had lived in China, and had been connected as a business man with that country for the greater part of his life, considered that the situation in which we found ourselves placed was one of singular gravity. He attached great importance to the opening up of the great West River to the commerce of this country and to the securing of the navigation of the inland waters of China. He also looked upon it as an enormous boon that we had been able to extend the Colony of Hong-Kong. He was quite sure that in the course of a few years there would be established there one of the greatest manufacturing centres in the world. The influence, too, that we had undoubtedly exercised in the settlement of the affairs of Korea and Siam, giving that the Inspector-General of Customs and the Minister of Foreign Commerce in China must always be a British subject were matters of the greatest moment. He considered the Government did the very best thing they could do in taking possession of Wei-hai-wei. He thought that with a little more determination and energy the Government might have prevented the Russians from taking Port Arthur. He attributed the great progress of Russian diplomacy in China of late years to the fact that this country had not been able to discern the signs of the times sufficiently early. The fact was that this country had not been adequately represented at Pekin since the time of Sir Harry Park s, He did not, of course, speak of the present Minister, who appeared to have acted admirably, but he went to China completely ignorant of the wide scope of affairs in that country, and naturally looked to the Foreign Office for inspiration, and the only idea the Foreign Office seemed to have was that, as we were prepared to stand aside, every other country would follow our example. He believed the possession of Wei-hai-wei would enable this country to ward off the disintegration of the empire of China. There were two lines of policy which ought to be diligently pursued—the one aiming at the integrity of the Yang-tsze Valley and the other aiming at the integrity of the hinterland of Hong Kong and the great province of Kwang-tung. He thought there could be no doubt that the so-called Belgian railway concession was something like a slap in the face to England. He believed the scheme was a purely Russian scheme. He doubted very much, if it were allowed to go on without their intervention and guarantee, whether foreign capital would be likely to be spent in China to the extent which would be the case if there was a guarantee from this country. What he thought that the Government needed to do in all these matters connected with China was not to put pressure on poor, unfortunate China, but to speak plainly and courteously to foreign powers. It was not only their interest, but the interest of Europe in general that China should be protected from disintegration. If a conflict arose over the break-up of China a war would be entered upon, which in all probability this generation would not see the end of. This struggle would be gigantic; but if they took a decided line, and used that decided language in regard to the integrity of China which they ought to use, the situation could be and would still be saved. He believed that if the Government had the courage to act, the political danger which now menaced China would be averted. He by no means took a pessimist's view with regard to the commercial position, whatever might happen, for he believed the same enterprise that had given predominance to their trade in every treaty port in China would be maintained and carried out whatever the future of China might be.

Sir W. Harcourt agreed that both parties in the State desired to give the Government their support in dealing with this great question. The real difficulty was to know what was the policy which they were called upon to support. Had the Government succeeded in the policy of the open door, which both parties in the State were willing to adopt, or were they falling back upon the policy of spheres of influence? In his opinion the former policy was much to be preferred. He considered the Consul's letter was absolutely conclusive against the contention that the Government should deal frankly with the House of Commons, and should not whine and complain when they were asked for information on a matter of this consummate importance. He regretted the indisposition which prevented Mr. Curzon from being present; but he hoped the leader of the House would declare in clear, distinct, and definite terms what the policy of the Government was, how they were to give some greater assurance than they had yet received that that policy was sound in its principles and had been vigorously asserted. In his judgment it would be reasonable, prudent, and statesmanlike to seek to settle these questions in which the prosperity of this country was so deeply involved by the means of diplomacy, which were the arts of peace.

Mr. Balfour said he could not consider the criticism pursued by the Opposition in these debates, but he gladly admitted that no attack on the Government made by them had had the smallest evil effect on the progress of our foreign affairs. To the adverse comments on the policy of the Government with regard to Tunis, Madagascar, and Siam a complete answer had been given more than once by Mr. Curzon. He might mention, however, that more had been done for the preservation of Siam by the arrangements entered into by Lord Salisbury than the late Government or any preceding Government did. He was astonished, therefore, to hear the question of Siam brought up as an example of their indecision and incompetence. But, after all, the House was chiefly interested in the policy of the Government in the Far East. For his own part, he had never complained of the public anxiety with regard to the ultimate issue of the events that were now taking place in the East. Indeed, such a state of things must necessarily bring about a condition of anxious irritability. Of course, we could not prevent the legitimate development of other great commercial and military Powers; but it might be confidently expected that while in China and elsewhere the relative superiority of this country could not be maintained at its former level the actual volume of our trade would increase in the future as it had done in the past. This did not mean that anything was occurring that was inimical to our commercial development or that the manufactures of this country were about to be in any way injured. Her Majesty's Government were not responsible for the growth of the Russian Empire in the northern parts of Asia. The consequences of that must be endured. Some gentleman thought that instead of occupying Wei-hai-wei, we ought to be occupying Port Arthur; but he was convinced that it was far better for us to have our secondary naval base at Wei-hai-wei. The right hon. member for West Monmouthshire had said there were only two policies, one being the "spheres of influence" policy and the other that of "the open door." He did not think we ought to follow the policy of the spheres of influence in the present position of affairs in China, as the Government did not desire the partitioning of China in the sense indicated by the right hon. gentleman. He maintained that, as far as the open door in its only true and legitimate sence was concerned, that door had never been shut. With regard to concessions, he might observe that Englishmen had obtained a good many of them. How all this was going to end nobody could foresee, but he thought there was no necessity for taking a pessimistic view of the situation. Adverting to the extraordinary peroration of the leader of the Opposition, he said the right hon. gentleman had followed the general course of public criticism upon the Government. The criticism was that they had not stood up sufficiently boldly to China and to Russia, that they had not run the risk of war, and that they had shown undue timidity. Those accusations were wholly baseless, and he wanted to point out now ill they come how from the mouth of the leader of the Opposition. It was said that our weapons were not material weapons, and that we ought to defeat Russia in the contest of diplomacy. The peroration was his own, and, no doubt, expressed his genuine sentiments, but the speech was not his own, as it was borrowed from hon. gentlemen below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and it became wholly irrational when divorced from the conclusions which these gentlemen did not hesitate to draw. Their view, like that of the leader of the Opposition, was that Russia had great interests in squeezing us out of our position in China, but they held, and they held rightly, that the prevention of that operation, if Russia sincerely desires it, could only be effected if behind our diplomacy there was ultimately the threat of force.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first thirteen places in order of merit in the open competitive examination for thirteen appointments in the Indian Police Force, held on June 29, 1898, and following days. Marks as appended:—

Adams, R J	7726	Daniel, H C	7068
Gadney, E M	7510	Cockburn, G H	7058
Griffith, F G	7354	Mawson, J	7031
White, W P	7171	Nicol, G J	6928
Porter, R B	7129	Robinson, H K	6834
Stead, C	7090	Pilkington, R W	6785
Muirhead, J A	7084		

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first six places in order of merit in the open competitive examination for six appointments in the East India Forest Service, held on June 29, 1898, and following days:—

Grant, C L	7238	Newman, H L	6948
Muirhead, J A	7088	Robinson, H K	6834
Hopwood, J C	7047	Richmond, R D	6525

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION.

The following letter, dated Aug. 8, has been received in York from Lord Charles Beresford: My dear Alderman Rymer,—Will you, as chairman of the Conservative and Unionist party in York, kindly be the bearer of my regrets and apologies to my constituents for being unable to fulfil the engagements I have made during the forthcoming Parliamentary recess. I have been requested by the chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to proceed to China, and make a report on the future prospects of British trade and commerce with that country, and especially as to what extent the Chinese Government appear to be in a position to guarantee the safe employment of British capital now in the interior of the country as well as in the immediate future. With the consent and approval of my superior at the Admiralty I have accepted the invitation to proceed to China on this important mission, and if I can make arrangements, I hope to leave England on Aug. 25.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

At the Oval, on the second day of the Surrey v. Yorkshire match (Aug. 5), Lockwood and Richardson, with the wicket perfectly true, twice got out Yorkshire in the course of four-and-a-quarter hours and enabled their side to win the match by an innings and 272 runs:—

SURREY.

Abel run out	114	Baldwin b Haigh	24
Brockwell run out	93	Hayes b Haigh	20
Holland c Brown b Rhodes	7	Wood c Tunnicliffe b Wainwright	29
Lockwood b Wainwright	51	Richards n not out	2
Hayward b Haig	40	Byes 25, l b 7, w 2	34
Mr D L A Jephson b Brown	40	Total	536
Mr K J Key c Tunnicliffe b Brown	85		

YORKSHIRE.

Brown J T c Lockwood b Richardson	47	b Richardson	0
Tunnicliffe b Richardson	4	b Lockwood	8
Denton c Holland b Richardson	1	b Richardson	29
Wainwright b Lockwood	5	c Abel b Lockwood	31
Hirst b Lockwood	1	b Lockwood	27
Mr F Milligan c Hayes b Lockwood	4	c Hayward b Lockwood	63
Lord Hawke b Lockwood	4	c Hayward b Richardson	3
Rhodes not out	1	c Baldwin b Lockwood	4
Haigh b Richardson	0	c Jephson b Lockwood	5
Hunter b Lockwood	6	not out	14
Mr F S Jackson absent hurt	0	absent hurt	0
Leg byes 1, w 1	2	Leg byes 1, n b 1	2
Total	74	Total	186

At Leyton, on Aug 5, Essex defeated Lancashire by nine wickets:—

LANCASHIRE.

Mr A C MacLaren b Kortright	19	st Russell b Bull	10
A Ward b Mead	20	b Kortright	29
Tyldesley c Kortright b Mead	32	b Kortright	12
Sugg b Kortright	3	b Kortright	8
Mr C R Harley st Russell b Mead	28	c Mead b Kortright	7
Mr A Eccles run out	2	c Carpenter b Kortright	4
Cuttell b Kortright	7	c Lucas b Kortright	7
Baker c Russell b Kortright	4	st Russell b Bull	70
Mr W B Stoddart c Russell b Kortright	0	c Reeves b Mead	13
Briggs b Kortright	0	l b w b Mead	8
Smith not out	0	not out	31
Byes 5, l b 3	8	Byes 9, l b 2 w 3	14
Total	119	Total	211

ESSEX.

Mr H C Owen c Baker b Cuttell	30	Mr C J Kortright c Sugg b Stoddart	8
Carpenter c Smith b Cuttell	33	Reeves c Harley b Stoddart	3
Mr P Perrin l w b Briggs	24	Mead b Baker	36
Mr C McGahey l b w b Stoddart	68	Mr F G Bull b Baker	12
Mr A P Lucas b Baker	4	Byes 20, l b 1	21
Mr F L Fane not out	42	Total	288
Russell l b w b Stoddart	7		

Second Innings—Mr H G Owen not out 21, Carpenter c Tyldesley b Stoddart 5, Mr P Perrin not out 17—total one wicket 43

At Canterbury, on Aug 6, the Kent v Nottinghamshire match was drawn:—

NOTTS.

Shrewsbury c Hulish b Mason	24	not out	77
Mr A O Jones c Hulish b Mason	23	c Marchant b Bradley	34
W Gunn run out	3	c Wright b Bradley	28
Mr J R Mason c Hulish b Marlow	165	b Wright	13
Attewell b Martin	44	b Wright	0
Gunbridge c Bradley b Martin	15	c Patterson b Martin	12
Dencon c Mason b Burnup	39	b Wright	0
Gunn run out	3	b Wright	0
Oates not out	4	b Mason	0
Henson b Hearne	2		
Mason absent	0		
Byes 14, l b 2, n o 1	17	Byes	4
Total	345	Total declared	171

KENT.

Mr C J Burnup c Oates b Jones	54	Mr F Marchant b J Gunn	43
Alec Hearne c Oates b Jones	58	Martin c Guttridge b J Gunn	24
Mr K Mason c Oates b Jones	11	Wright not out	10
Mr W H Patterson c Oates b Attewell	6	Hulish b Mason	6
Rev W Rashleigh b w b Jones	10	Mr W M Bradley c Henson b Attewell	19
Mr B D Bannon c Jones b Henson	21	Byes 3, l b 4, w 1	8
		Total	240

Second Innings—Mr C J Burnup c Jones b Attewell 5, Alec Hearne c Dixon b Guttridge 34, Mr J R Mason c Guttridge b Attewell 49, Mr W H Patterson not out 2, Rev W Rashleigh not out 14, l b 2, w 2—total three wickets 98.

At Leicester on Aug 4, Leicester only wanted 37 runs to defeat Hampshire when rain caused the abandonment of the game. Leicester has not won a county match so far this season:—

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr C Robson b Woodcock	4	c Wood b Woodcock	5
Webb b Woodcock	9	c Marriott b Stocks	0
Major Poore c and b Woodcock	23	c and b Stocks	95
Capt Quinton c Jephson b Woodcock	8	c Coe b Woodcock	40
Mr C E Langdale c Whiteside b Woodcock	12	run out	1
Mr H W Studd c Coe b Woodcock	29	c Coe	44
Mr C Lee b Stocks	20	c Stocks b Coe	0
Mr H Steele b Stocks	6	c J Brown b Stocks	7
Baldwin not out	3	c Marriott b Woodcock	15
Fate b Stocks	7	c Marriott b Stocks	2
Marsh c Marriott b Stocks	4	not out	2
Bye	3	Byes 15, l b 3	18
Total	180	Total	229

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr C J B Woolstan b Baldwin	0	Agar run out	37
Knight c Jephson b Marlow	7	Mr F W Stocks c Quinton b Baldwin	3
L Brown c Quinton b Fate	85	Woodcock c Martin b Baldwin	6
Mr H H Marriott c Marsh b Fate	103	Whiteside c Quinton b Baldwin	1
Coe c Webb b Baldwin	41	Byes 19, l b 4, w 1	24
J Brown not out	26	Total	353
Mr A E de Trafford b Baldwin	0		

Second Innings—Mr C J B Wood not out 24, L Brown c Robson b Martin 8, J Brown not out 8, l b 1, w 1—total one wicket 40.

The Gloucestershire v. Middlesex match was drawn on Aug 5 through rain. Gloucestershire, 379 and 11 no wicket; Middlesex, 254.

The Somerset v. Sussex match at Taunton was also abandoned on Aug 5 through rain. Sussex, 353 and 12 two wickets, Somerset, 359.

At Cheltenham, on Aug 9, Gloucestershire defeated Kent by 27 runs:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, c Bradley, b Martin	9	c Mason b Martin	5
Mr C L Townsend, c Mason, b Bradley	27	c Bradley b Martin	1
Mr G O H Sewell b Hulish b Bradley	0	b Bradley	6
Mr F H B Champain, b Mason	1	c Rashleigh b Martin	20
Mr R W Rice, by Wright	14	c Hearne b Martin	2
Mr G L Jessop c Mason b Bradley	63	c Martin b Hearne	7
Mr W Mod Heaviside, c Mason b Martin	10	c Day b Martin	24
Board b Hearne	22	c Marchant b Martin	0
Byes 14, l b 1	15	c Bannon b Martin	4
Total	189	Total	80

KENT.

Mr C J Burnup b Jessop	34	c Jessop b Brown	66
Alec Hearne, b Townsend	4	b Townsend	4
Mr J R Mason c Townsend b Brown	5	c Jessop b Townsend	11
Mr S H Day b Jessop	11	b Townsend	0
Mr W Rashleigh b Brown	4	b Townsend	16
Mr B D Bannon c Rice b Townsend	13	b Townsend	0
Mr F Marchant b Jessop	0	st Board b Townsend	10
Martin c Jessop b Townsend	6	c Board b Townsend	4
Wright b Townsend	0	not out	6
Hulish c Grace, b Townsend	5	b Townsend	13
Mr W M Bradley not out	10	b Brown	0
Byes 8, w 1, n b 2	11	Leg byes 1, n b 3	4
Total	113	Total	139

At Lord's, on August 9, Middlesex beat Surrey by 136 runs—

MIDDLESEX.

Mr J Douglas c Baldwin b Richardson	12	Mr G M'Gregor l b w b Jephson	14
Mr F Warner c Hayward b Smith	79	A E Trott, c Hayward b Lockwood	21
Mr A E Stoddart c Lockwood b Smith	63	Mr H R Cobb b Jephson	9
Mr F G J Ford, c Brockwell	12	Mr F R Cunliffe not out	3
Mr R N Douglas b Hayward	30	J T Hearne b Jephson	2
Mr C M Wells b Hayward	29	Byes 2, n b 1	3
		Total	23

Second Innings—Mr J Douglas not out 11, Mr P F Warner b Richardson 20, Mr A E Stoddart b Brockwell 51, Mr F G J Ford c Smith b Richardson 13, Mr R N Douglas not out 9, byes 4—total 2 2, innings closed.

SURREY.

Abel, b Hearne	0	c Wells b Hearne	7
Brockwell, b Cunliffe	14	l b w b Hearne	5
Holland, run out	13	b Trott	0
Lockwood c Ford b Cunliffe	15	b Hearne	4
Haywood c M'Gregor b Trott	66	b Trott	0
Mr D L A Jephson c Cunliffe b Hearne	38	b Trott	17
Baldwin l b w b Trott	3	c Ford b Trott	0
Mr K J Key c J Douglas b Hearne	41	c R N Douglas b Trott	21
F Smith c Cunliffe b Trott	0	l b w b Trott	1
Wood c M'Gregor b Hearne	11	c M'Gregor b Hearne	0
Richardson not out	0	not out	6
Byes 5, l b 6, n b 3	14	Byes 7, l b 2	9
Total	218	Total	15

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—AUGUST 27.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY—AUGUST 28.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	82·0

PRINCE OR IMPOSTOR.

CHARGES AGAINST A HINDU.

At Westminster Police-court, on Aug. 10, the charge of stealing a sovereign from the residence of the Duke of Montrose, which had been preferred against a Hindu giving the name of Nawar Akbab Khan, was withdrawn, his Grace being in Scotland; but a fresh charge was made against the prisoner by the police of obtaining two guineas by fraud from Mr. Arnold Morley in May last at Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Mr. John Coote defended. When in the dock, through his solicitor, prisoner gave the fresh name of Masha Allah Khan, with various medical qualifications.

Mr. Arnold Morley, who stated that he did not appear as prosecutor, deposed that in May last the prisoner wrote to him soliciting an interview, and when he called he said he was a doctor of medicine and a friend of Lord Sandhurst's, at whose house at Bombay he had met witness. Mr. Morley had no specific recollection of the prisoner, but thought it not unlikely that he had met him on the occasion of one of his two visits to Bombay in December, 1896, and February, 1897. After some general conversation, prisoner said he was in financial difficulty in consequence of his usual remittance not coming from India. He asked for a loan, and in consequence of what he had said about meeting witness at Lord Sandhurst's he let him have two guineas. He also asked for assistance in obtaining a Colonial medical appointment and showed a certificate in his own name. Witness subsequently wrote to Lord Selborne about the matter. Prisoner had since called once or twice at his house, but, witness only saw him on one occasion and told him that he could not further help him. He made no inquiries about the prisoner's antecedents, and was unaware that his grandfather, father and uncle had distinguished themselves in the British service.

Mrs. Jinks, of Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, said that she had known prisoner for fourteen years, in the name of William Davis, and was able to positively say by her books that he was in London during both the months of December, 1896, and February, 1897. The prisoner's wife lived in witness's house, and he had made payments of rent on her behalf.

Another witness testified that to her knowledge prisoner had been fourteen years continuously in England.

Detective-Sergeant Whitlock deposed that on telling the prisoner of the charge of obtaining the guineas by fraud, he said that it was only a loan from Mr. Morley. Witness had every reason to believe that the prisoner was a thorough impostor personating a qualified medical gentleman named Mashe Allah Khan, now in Agra. Prisoner had recently obtained a duplicate medical certificate in this name from the Medical Council Office.

Mr. Coote: Have you inquired about the defendant's antecedents?

Witness: He has brought charges of immorality which have not been substantiated when inquired into before a magistrate. He has been living by imposing on people, and I think several other charges could be brought against him. When searching letter was found in his box which he must have stolen when he called at the Colonial Office. I have seen Lord Selborne about it, and this letter was in his private secretary's office.

Mr. Coote submitted that there was no evidence of fraud to answer, and said he was instructed that the prisoner was a respectable and honourable Indian gentleman.

Mr. Denman decided that the matter should be thoroughly threshed out, and remanded the prisoner in custody.

HONEYMOON TRAGICALLY CLOSED.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. RONALD D'ARCY FIFE.

The honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald D'Arcy Fife, who were married on Thursday, July 28, at Sutton-on-Forest, near York, was brought to a tragic termination at Wells House, Ilkley, on Monday, Aug. 1, by the sudden death of the bride. The main features of the case (says the "Scarborough Mercury" of Aug. 5) are particularly distressing. Mrs. Fife was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, of Sutton Hall, Easingwold. She was only twenty-four years of age, and had for some years been devotedly attached to Mr. Fife, whose acquaintance she made at a county function in York. Mr. Fife has been serving in India with the Prince of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment. The engagement was announced a little over eighteen months ago, when he was home on leave. Miss Duncombe had been suffering from a long-standing malady; but to have vetoed or indefinitely postponed the marriage would, it was recognised by all their friends, have aggravated her condition, and conceivably hastened a fatal termination to her illness. For some time prior to her wedding Miss Duncombe had been apparently in the best of health and spirits, and as a matter of fact showed no signs of returning illness until Friday afternoon (July 29). Then she refused at first to see a doctor, but ultimately Mr Fife sent for Dr. T. Scott, of Ilkley. Two visits within the next twenty-four hours were sufficient to convince that gentleman that the case was an extremely critical one. Accordingly, at his suggestion Dr. Eveling, assistant to Dr. Jalland, of York, the family surgeon who was at the time staying in Ilkley, was called in. A state of coma supervened later in the day, and the doctors saw that death was only a question of time. Dr. Jalland himself visited the patient shortly afterwards accompanied by Dr. Eddison, of Leeds, but these gentlemen could only confirm the conclusion already arrived at by Drs. Scott and Eveling. Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe, who had been hurried for when the worst became known, travelled to Ilkley by special train on Sunday in time to see their daughter pass away. Other relatives summoned to the sad scene included Miss Duncombe, sister of the bride, and Mrs. E. Butler, of Nidd House, Knaresborough. Death supervened in the state of coma in the early hours of Monday morning. Arrangements were made for the removal of the body to Sutton. As Dr. Scott was able to give the necessary certificate of death, an inquest was not held. The sad ending of what promised Mr. Fife, who had arranged to take his wife back with him to India in the autumn. He has been the recipient of a large number of telegrams of condolence from the representatives of many county families, to whom both parties are well known.

THE DRUCE MYSTERY.

Mrs. Druce received a communication, on Aug. 9, from one solicitors, informing her that Sir Francis Jeune had acceded to the application of her counsel that he should request Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, to issue a faculty directing that the grave alleged to contain the body of Thomas Charles Druce should be opened. Leave, however, was given to appeal, and on Aug. 10 Mrs. Druce received a communication from her solicitors, in which they say:—"We have to-day been notified by the solicitors for the interveners that they intend to appeal against the President's decision. The action cannot, therefore, be examined until after the appeal has been disposed of, probably in November." Mrs. Druce, in the course of an interview, is reported to have stated that she was very dissatisfied with the turn affairs had taken. She had had the money requisite lent her and was going to send £1,000 to her son in Sydney to bring him home. He would immediately on arrival, sign a petition to the House of Lords praying them not merely to have the grave opened, but to declare him Duke of Portland.

For nearly twelve months Mr. Druce has been urging the powers to sanction the opening of the grave, with various and confusing results. This, in brief, has been the order of the proceedings:—(1) The Home Secretary wanted a probate action before he would order the inspection of dead mans bones. (2) The Chancellor of London ordered the opening of the grave. (3) A court of Queen's Bench annulled the order. (4) A probate action was commenced. (5) Another Court of Queen's Bench said the Chancellor might open the grave if he chose. (6) The Chancellor said he would if the Probate Judge thought it desirable. (7) The Probate Judge thought it desirable. (8) The interveners are appealing against the finding of the Probate Judge.

van Houten's Cocoa

PURE SOLUBLE

Van Houten's Cocoa contains a much larger quantity of flesh-forming substances in digestive form than any other beverage.

BABE-S

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COW'S MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!

ADD A LITTLE

Condy's Fluid

TO YOUR BATH.

The effect is magical.

Beware of Substitutes.

Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION

can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking

CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

Good Reports by emin

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE.

TATE

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the firm of Messrs. Henry Tate and Sons, Limited, of No. 21 Mincing Lane, in the City of London, Sugar Refiners in respect of all Sugar shipped by them to India and is the exclusive property of that firm. The public are cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark. Any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & CO.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.
Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Dec. 20th, 1895.

Sir
I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the Hair. Have received by P.O.O. 33 /. If possible deliver these at by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumberg Lippe,
(Grandaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

HUNTLY BLEND

OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — BB — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:
TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
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Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACKETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS — LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
Head Offices — LONDON, E.C.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

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W. HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Ferramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST — A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY — The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS — Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES — Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.
Insist on N & C "Ferramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

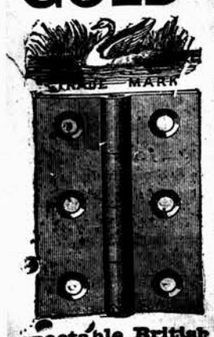
FER BRAVAIS invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and Instructive Work of the Highest Medical Importance."—It is of the greatest service to all those who are suffering from the effects of mental overwork, and who are looking for a restorative that will at the same time improve the digestion, and if there are any blood troubles in the system, it will be found to be of the greatest benefit."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

GOLD & Co.'s



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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft, refreshing feeling to the skin this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDFR (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

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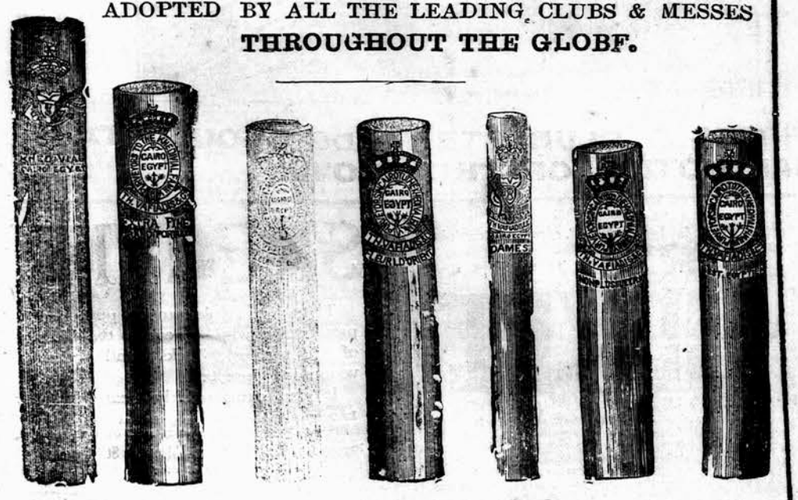
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBF.



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SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

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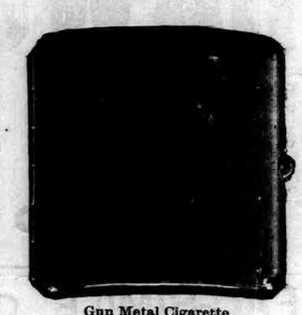
Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.



Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 20, complete.

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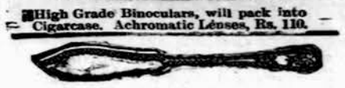
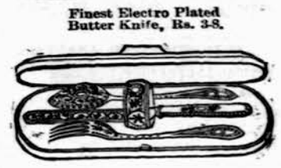
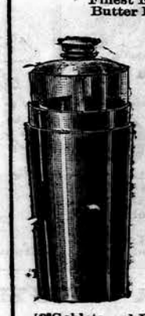
High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.



Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.



Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.



[3] Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver. ½ Pint, Rs. 12. Pint, Rs. 18. Quart, Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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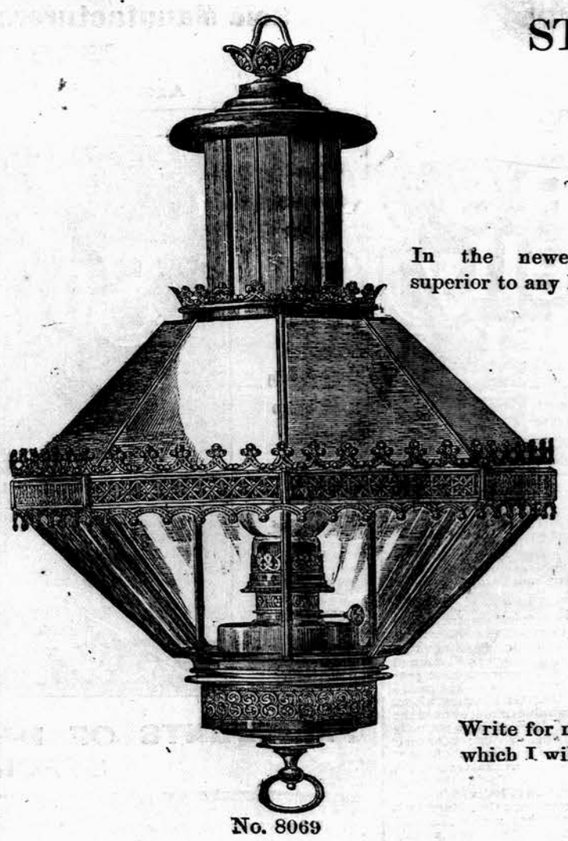
LIGHT! STILL MORE LIGHT!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.



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The most Improved Stormproof and Punkahproof

HANGING LAMPS,

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable and much superior to any Lamps ever imported before.

Fitted with my Patent

CENTRAL DRAUGHT ASTRAL BURNER.

Giving a powerful white and steady Light of

105 STANDARD CANDLES.

The same Lamp can be had with Extension white lacquered Tin Shade, and also in a size smaller fitted with my Patent 20‴ Astral Burner of 57 Standard Candles, or 150 American Candles.

Write for my Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List, which I will send Post-free to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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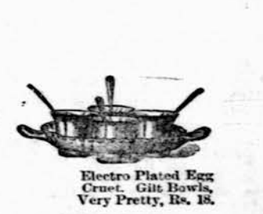

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